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Nanking Query About Yaumati

Yaumati, scene on Saturday of the longest rioting in the history of Hong Kong, was quiet throughout yesterday. From Nanking came news that the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has requested its representative here to forward a report on the death of the peanut vendor which initiated the disturbances.

Police circles refused to give out any further information but reporters of the "China Mail" who kept an eye on the Yaumati area throughout the day all had "nothing to report" up to the time of going to press.

"Local Indian"?

Owing to the police ban on further news releases about the Yaumati riots, it proved impossible to get any accurate information about the police constable, allegedly Portuguese, who was involved in the attempt to arrest the unlicensed peanut vendor — although three separate unofficial sources said there was reason to believe that the policeman was, in fact, "a local Indian."

SOVIET TROOPS "USED THEIR RIFLE BUTTS FREELY"

THE GREATEST SIN

Castel Gandolfo, Oct. 27. Pope Pius declared today "perhaps the greatest sin in the world today is that men have begun to lose their sense of sin." He said he was disturbed by a scattering of the church in countries "where the true faith has flourished for generations."

Preserve Bonds Of Empire

London, Oct. 27. The National Union of Manufacturers has sent a memorandum to Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, urging that no action should be taken tending to weaken Empire unity.

Zeiss Worker Flees To British Zone

Transportation To Russia

(Seaghan Maynes)

Berlin, Oct. 26. A worker at the Zeiss optical plant at Jena, Thuringia, who stated that he fled to the British zone to evade transportation of technicians and skilled workers to Russia, alleged tonight that Soviet troops had "used rifle butts freely" against reluctant workers.

Many of the Soviet soldiers were drunk, he asserted, adding that they packed workers into lorries in the Liedenecht Strasse by night. Women and children were screaming as 300 families were taken away, he said.

It was from the Jena plants, where 40,000 people were employed, that the first organized protest was sent to the Four Power Control Council in Berlin to stop mass deportations and shipping of plants by the Russians.

German speak of a wave of fear spreading to all industrial areas in the Soviet zone.

The United Committee of all four of Berlin's political parties is preparing to call on the Soviet commander in Berlin, General Novikov, to seek an explanation for the deportations.

Speeding Up

No official statement has come from the Russians but the Soviet-controlled Berlin newspapers, which maintained that the workers were forced to go to Russia, now describe the wave of protests as "hate propaganda."

The mass of reports reaching Berlin from the Soviet zone indicates that the first phase of operation "Ostaktion" in concentrating on plants, concerned with rockets and jets, V-weapons and anti-rocket defences and various types of scientific laboratories.

Dismantling is now going on of such plants in Saxony and Thuringia as well as in the Harz mountain region, where a number of underground plants are situated.

German officials in Soviet employ in Berlin said today that the Russians were speeding up the removals, which had to last through the shortage of transport.

Secret Police

It is estimated that the technicians rounded up with their families number about 60,000 people. Unmarried workers are permitted to bring their "girl friends" and a number of large transport trucks have been created in parts of the Soviet zone where trains and lorries are collected to wait the people, furniture and plant equipment.

A significant report from the Soviet Military Administration today states that a new department of the interior has been added to the German Central Administration for the Soviet zone.

Political circles in Berlin consider that this political department, which includes secret police, has been created following the upsurge of anti-Russian feeling sparked off by operation "Ostaktion."

Russian Silence

Official Russian sources were silent about the various reports of new factory dismantling which came to American and British quarters in Berlin from German sources. Some of these were substantiated by reliable American sources.

Other unconfirmed reports said that 800 workers had been transferred from a textile factory in Apolda and 400 from a motor factory at Halle.

Still another report said that the Rabe Institute for research and production of rockets in Bleicherode was being dismantled under the direction of 300 Russian technicians. Workers from this place were also said to be Russia bound.

A report from Weimar quoted what was claimed to be an official German source that up to July 1, 1946, the Russians had dismantled 310 plants in Thuringia.

The issue of Russian transfer of German workers—some of them allegedly carried out under pressure—has been referred to the Allied Control Authority by Berlin's four power Kommandantur.

City Isolated

The issue was brought to a head in the Kommandantur when the British member strongly protested against the removals as a "violation of human rights" and contrary to Allied regulations for the recruiting of German labour.

"According to the Social Democratic headquarters here," the bulk of railroad travel in the Russian zone now is transport of

CIRCULATION RECORD

London, Oct. 27. The "News of the World" announced today that its circulation has reached 7,412,383—it claims to have the greatest newspaper circulation in the world.

The figure is for the average net sales during four weeks since the wartime restrictions on the sales of newspapers were lifted. The greater part of the paper's sales is devoted to crime stories and sport.—Reuter.

DARING JEWEL THEFT

London, Oct. 27. Daring jewel thieves took \$40,000 in gems at the home of Marchioness of Hartington, daughter of former United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, Scotland Yard announced today.

The thieves displayed the same exact foreknowledge which marked the theft of \$80,000 in gems from the Duke and Duchess of Windsor 10 days ago.

The Yard reported that two other houses were burgled of rich loot the last few nights, including \$20,000 in gems and furs from an Ormeau Square home and \$3,200 in diamonds and jewellery from St. James Palace, the home of Lady Piers Leigh, titled American.—Associated Press.

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Bandit Shot Dead; Bride's Thanks

Cairo, Oct. 27. A bandit who in the past three years has killed 40 people has been shot dead on the roof of the house where he fought his last fight with Egyptian troops sent to arrest him.

Catholics And Mixed Marriages

Blackpool, Oct. 27. The Archbishop of Westminster (Cardinal Griffin) speaking to the Catholic Youth Congress here today, replied to the recent attacks by the Church of England prelates on the Catholic view of "mixed marriages" between Catholics and non-Catholics.

"The Church puts before us an ideal marriage, one in which both parties are Catholics," he declared.

"She wants them to be united not only physically, intellectually and morally but especially united in their relationships with Almighty God."

"If husband and wife are to have an ideal marriage and to have an ideal home and family, they should be united in the one important affair of human life and that is religion."

Reuter.

BERLIN WARNING

Berlin, Oct. 27. Personnel of the United States Army's Berlin district forces have been warned to "refrain from photographing any objects of military importance in the Russian sector of Berlin or the Russian zone of Germany."

The warning, by the American headquarters, followed the fatal shooting of Harry Flory last night by the Russians for using cameras.

The Russians have expressed sincere and deep regret over the shooting of Flory.—Associated Press and Reuter.

'Boogie-Woogie' At Lord Mayor's Show

London, Oct. 27. This year, for the first time since its inauguration in 1215, the Lord Mayor's Show—traditional annual spectacle for Londoners—will have a "Boogie Woogie band," playing dance rhythm made popular during the war by American troops—in the procession to the Law Courts on November 9. On that day, the new Lord Mayor of London (Sir Bracewell Smith) will affirm his pledge to the Citizens Corporation and Guilds and will be installed as the 624th of his line.

This year's show will be the first full dress occasion since 1938 and the four-ton gilded coach, specially built for the conveyance of the city's nominal head, will be used after a break of seven years.

The Boogie Woogie band comes into the mile-long procession as part of the tableau of the nation's wartime mood and the down-beat will be given by the maestro of a famous London dance orchestra.

Another aspect of this year's show is symbolic. The last full-scale ceremony was inspired by the theme "London and the Defence of the Realm" that was after Munich. This year's show will have as its keynote the British armed forces of tomorrow.

All This, And

In the parade will be everything that is attractive about the fighting services—in other words every phase of the service life likely to benefit the national recruiting campaign will be featured in tableaux and in the marching and mobile columns.

The only "disturbance" note in this year's show will be the Lord Mayor's Banquet, which takes place on the night of November 9. Because of the bread rationing, no rolls will be served—because of the scarcity of food, there will be only three courses.

an Ormeau Square home and \$3,200 in diamonds and jewellery from St. James Palace, the home of Lady Piers Leigh, titled American.—Associated Press.

Paradox For Franco

Madrid, Oct. 27.

Franco's Government soon may find itself in the paradoxical position of settling with the United Nations, including Russia, for the money and arms Germany provided to establish it in power.

German and Italian aid to Franco began soon after his July 18, 1936, uprising against the Spanish Republic.

The Soviet Government, and volunteers from France, Britain, the United States and many parts of Europe, fought in vain to save the Republic.

Mussolini's bill for aiding Franco came to 5,000,000,000 lire (about U.S.\$250,000,000).

Spain paid 300,000,000 lire (U.S.\$15,000,000) between 1936 and 1945. Last December, Spain signed a trade agreement with the postwar Italian Government, fixing the balance due Italy at U.S.\$50,000,000 because of the drop in the value of the lira.

Hitler's bill never has been published, but informed sources estimate it at 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 reichsmarks—prewar value—U.S.\$180,000,000 to U.S.\$200,000,000. It is estimated that Spain paid off \$120,000,000 of this by shipping much-needed goods to Germany during the war. That would leave \$80,000,000 to \$80,000,000 outstanding on the German account.

From recent informal discussions between Spanish and Allied officials, it appears that Spain will have large claims, not yet mentioned, on German assets here.

For instance, the Spanish Government might ask compensation for the division of Spanish volunteers, recruited with Government aid, which fought for the Germans on the Russian front and suffered heavy losses. As a counter to these claims, the Allies can cite Franco's unpaid debt to Germany as an "account receivable."

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—Associated Press.

Central District Shooting

Three Chinese who turned and fled from a Police search party in the Central District yesterday afternoon were shot (one critically) and removed to Queen Mary Hospital under guard.

A police patrol under Chinese Sub-Inspector S. K. Ho, of No. 7 Police Station, was on duty in a motor van near Wing Lok Street West and shortly before 3 p.m. spotted "three suspicious-looking characters."

When they were called on to "halt," the sound of a shot was heard and one man put his hands under his girdle, as if about to draw a weapon. When the police closed in on them, all three turned and fled.

The patrol opened fire and all three men dropped to the ground wounded, one very badly so. The whole area was cordoned off for some 20 minutes while the Police carried out a search for firearms: none, however, were found.

This is the second case of this nature within a week, the other having occurred on Tuesday, when two pedestrians were injured in a 20-minute gun duel between two bands of gunmen and two police patrols (one of which was led by the same Sub-Inspector Ho).

Even the party chiefs were surprised when the Berliners in the Russian sector turned their backs on the Soviet-supported Socialist Unity Party and voted Social Democrats to the top of the poll.

The Russians made no secret of their support of the Unity Party—a fusion of the Communist Party and the defecting sections of the Social Democratic Party in the Russian zone—and were prepared to regard Berlin as a strong political platform for the eventual administration of Germany if Berliners had only voted as the Unity Party chiefs had expected.

"Gifts"

No one intended that the city council elections were a purely German affair. The amount of "gifts" before the election from Russian, British and American sources belied any professions of disinterestedness. Only the French appeared aloof from the scramble to gain the favour of the average Berliner.

Despite the vociferous press campaign by the opposing parties and all sorts of occupations, the elections were conducted in an orderly and obviously fair manner and the German police reported no disturbances.

In the Russian sector, huge posters called on the voters of Berlin to vote for the East Party. But it was the women who turned the city's face to the West—even in the Russian sector. They had roughly two thirds of the votes.

They voiced how the capital of Germany will be administered internally and in the words of the Social Democrats' chief, Dr. Schmacher: "A new face of Germany has been presented to the world."

Reuter.

General situation: A strong anticyclone extends across the whole of China and the neighbouring seas. A trough of low pressure lies to the south of the Carolines and a depression is moving into the Pacific to the east of Hokkaido.

Today's forecast: Moderate east-winds, freshening from north east, partly cloudy and cooler.

Yesterday's temperature: Maximum:—81 deg. Minimum:—70.5 deg. Sunshine:—11 hours. Max. Rel. Humidity:—86 per cent. Rainfall:—Nil.

Jews Want General Barker To Go

London, Oct. 27. A Jewish Agency spokesman said yesterday that the Inner Zionist Council would call upon Palestine Jewry next week to take certain specified measures, in cooperation with the administration, against "the use of violence for the achievement of political objectives."

Informed sources immediately described the impending Zionist move as a quid pro quo of a British Government undertaking to release all (about 700) Jewish detainees held without charge in the Holy Land; and to remove from office General Sir Evelyn Barker, commander of British forces in Palestine.

British Colonial Office sources confirmed that Agency leaders have had discussions with Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech-Jones on steps to be taken "to lessen the tension" in Palestine. But they would not comment on the report that the release of detained Jews or General Barker's already-ordered transfer represented a "quid pro quo."

One informant said: "General Barker's transfer is a war office matter."

Other Whitehall sources did not attempt to conceal their belief that the imminent Jewish and British moves were the result of a "bargain."

The release of Jewish detainees would include 10 Agency and Trade Union leaders arrested after the Palestine-wide British military and police swoop last June, the spokesman said. Outstanding among the

detained Agency leaders is the head of its political department. The British "amnesty" would extend to France where Dr. Moshe Shohat, head of the Hagana (Jewish Army), and David Ben Gurion, chairman of the Agency Executive, have been in voluntary "exile" for several months, fearing they would be arrested if they returned to Palestine.—Associated Press.

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Bad Psychology, Says Niemoeller

(By Rudolf Josten)

Buedingen, Oct. 27. The Allies made a psychological error in hanging the top Nazi war criminals in Nuernberg, says Dr. Martin Niemoeller, fighting parson.

Truce Talks Torpedoed?

Nanking, Oct. 27.

The Nationalist capture of Antung may torpedo the newly formulated cease-fire proposal by third parties.

Tension in Nanking is rising as Yenan's reaction to the loss of Antung is awaited. There is a strong feeling that if Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had been back in Nanking from Formosa a few days ago to support the new third-party cease-fire blueprint, Antung might never have changed hands.

One source reported that the Generalissimo would not return to Nanking before the fall of Chefoo, chief Communist supply port in Shantung. Other Chinese press reports refer to "coordinated naval and ground attacks against Chefoo" and street fighting in the city.

One dispatch said that Chefoo has already fallen to Government forces but no responsible military source is prepared to back up the report.

Meanwhile, the Communists today claimed to have "written off within the last 24 hours" 8,000 Government troops in North Kiangsu and North Hopei.—Reuter.

Break Down The Barrier

New York, Oct. 27.

The United States has announced its determination to break down the barrier to agreement "on the overriding issue of our differences" with Russia.

This declaration was made by Adlai Stevenson, who is a member of the American delegation to the United Nations, shortly after the United States delegate, Warren R. Austin, had asserted that chances for a permanent peace are "directly dependent" on the amount of responsibility each country takes in United Nations institutions.

Stevenson said in a broadcast: "We are determined to break down the barrier to agreement on all issues and particularly on the overriding issues of our differences with the Russians."

He emphasized, however, that "insofar as these differences arise in the General Assembly, we will not duck or dodge them."

Referring to the explosive veto issue, which is set for voting, Stevenson said that the United States delegation felt that a full debate on the problem in the Assembly "may bring forth ideas which would be helpful to all nations."—Associated Press.

TRACK RECORD BROKEN

New York, Oct. 27.

Mrs. Ethel D. Jacobs' Stymie—the greatest bargain in turf history—became the second horse ever to win more than \$500,000 by taking the Gallant Fox Handicap at Jamaica by three lengths as favored Lucky Drew finished eighth.

The Texas bred five-year-old, taking command as the field rounded the stretch turn, came home by three lengths in a track record time of 2:42 3/5 for the mile and five eighths grind with the South American importation, Ricomonte second and the king of the three-year-olds, Assault third.

The victory was worth \$59,050 to Stymie and boosted his earnings for the four seasons to \$516,235, just \$4,876 short of Whirlaway's high.—Associated Press.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

Milan, Oct. 26.

The Italian political police, acting on orders from Rome, raided the general headquarters of the resistance movement (Movimento Resistenza Partigiana) in Milan and arrested 16 of the organization's leaders.

The arrested leaders were charged with plotting revolutionary action, aimed at overthrowing the present Government.—Reuter.

Singapore, Oct. 27.

The first Asiatic to reach the post of Second Assistant Secretary in the Municipal Secretariat is Mr. Chan Bak Hoe, who has 21 years service. Mr. Chan's promotion came two days after the statement by the Municipal President, Mr. L. Rayman, that promotions in the service will in future be on basis of qualifications, ability and initiative.—Reuter.

FOREIGNERS ADVISED TO EVACUATE CHEFOO

Nanking, Oct. 27.

A Peiping dispatch says that Chinese Government troops are fighting in the streets of Chefoo and a Communist spokesman announced that foreign residents have been advised to leave that Communist-held port on the China coast.

The dispatch carried by the newspaper "Hsin Min Pao," if confirmed, would mean that Government troops had broken through Communist resistance in the suburbs. It would indicate that the Government was making progress in an effort to reduce Chefoo, one of the Communist's most important holdings in North China, after seizing Antung, the companion port across the Yellow Sea in south Manchuria.

The dispatch said that the highway linking Chefoo with Tsinio had been destroyed. Tsinio is a strategic town 30 miles northeast of the United States Marine-held port of Tsingtao.

The Communist spokesman said that the U.S. authorities in Chefoo had advised all foreign residents to quit the city as the battle raged nearer.

The spokesman, referring to the Government drive by land and sea on Chefoo, predicted "serious consequences" by the end of the month.—Associated Press.

Complications

Peiping, Oct. 27.

Government military leaders express concern that international complications might develop from the Nationalists' capture of Antung, important communications point on the Manchurian border, neutral observers report.

Chinese press reports said that the border city was completely surrounded by the American-equipped and trained 52nd and New Sixth armies. These observers, who returned to Peiping late yesterday from Mukden, reported that Government leaders anxiously awaited Soviet reaction to the seizure of the city, which borders on Russian-occupied northern Korea.

The Russians, however, were reported to have remained on the Korean side of the Yalu River border line between Manchuria and Korea, and there has been no traffic between Soviets and Communists across the river.

The two armies encountered little resistance in their march toward the Korean border, they said.

In North China, fighting raged around Chefoo, Communist-held Yellow Sea port on the north coast of Shantung peninsula. Government troops were reported fighting in the port's suburbs.

In The Streets?

The Catholic newspaper "Social Welt" said in an unconfirmed dispatch that the vanguards penetrated into the city. Fighting took place between them and the Communist defenders in the streets.

The independent "Shih Chieh Jih-Pao" reported that when the Nationalists opened their offensive against Chefoo, Communist troops sailed from the Kwantung peninsula in Manchuria across the Yellow Sea and landed at several points on the Shantung peninsula coast. Loss of Chefoo would cut off the Communist's sea route between North China and Manchuria.

Government forces are attacking Chefoo from both land and sea.

Goering Hid Poison In His Navel

Herford, Oct. 26.

The Allied Four Power Commission, which investigated the circumstances surrounding the suicide of Hermann Goering, this evening issued in Nuernberg their report, which absolved the United States prison authorities and German prison personnel of any blame.

The report described how Goering had concealed the cyanide phial in various parts of his body, including his navel, and how he swallowed it from time to time and allowed it to pass through his body.

The report, which was released by General Pierre Morel, French Chairman of the Commission, said: "The Quinquette Commission, having investigated the report of the commission appointed to examine the circumstances surrounding Hermann Goering's suicide and after its own personal inquiry, have reached the following conclusions:

"1. Goering had in his possession the poison at the time of capture and he kept it until the night of Oct. 15, 1946.

"2. All evidence leads to the belief that Goering at one time concealed the poison in his navel.

"3. That according to all evidence he kept it in that place during the whole duration of his detention and that at certain times he slipped it into his alimentary canal."

Hidden In Toilet

The report states that Goering on certain occasions hid the phial in part of the toilet in his cell.

The Four Power Commission absolved from blame the German staff and American guards.

General Morel said: "We are convinced that Colonel Barton Andrews, Chief Security Officer, and his staff took every possible precaution to prevent Goering from committing suicide.

"Everything that could be done was done."

Reuter. Baton Walsh said

Gen. Wainwright Honoured

Manila, New York, Oct. 27.

The State of New York today conferred the highest military award on General Jonathan M. Wainwright, who led a group of reserve Army cadets, that never before in history had trained men ready and willing to fight for the country of their birth.

The hero of Bataan and Corregidor received the State's conspicuous Service Cross at Manila School.

General Wainwright now commands the Fourth Army at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.—Associated Press.

U.S. HAD NEW KIND OF INTERNATIONAL SPY

(By Sigrid Arne)

Washington, Oct. 27.

Halfway through the war, a routine strategy meeting was called in Washington to discuss the reports coming in from a new kind of international "spy" the United States had developed.

The conferees sat down to piece together sheafs of cablegrams from a dozen countries. Suddenly one of the men pounded the table: "There has not to be a German master plan. Too many stories are alike."

Those cablegrams told of the flight of German wealth from the Reich to hide-outs all over the world. That hidden German wealth is now estimated at \$2,000,000,000. It may go higher.

The minute Americans invaded Germany, a hunt began for some paper that would prove there was a master plan for this flight of money.

The money the Germans hid in 1918 helped start World War II. Money hidden in 1945 could help start World War III.

That master plan was found this summer. There is now a copy in the State Department. It ties in perfectly with the economic "spies" pieced together through the war.

The plan was dated Sept. 9, 1939. Just eight days after the Germans invaded Poland they were preparing against defeat.

Now these spies must uncover that \$2,000,000,000 and keep it out of German hands. The hardest work will be done in the next five years.

"Safe Haven"

After the invasion German money was discovered in full flight—seeking a "safe haven." The job of tracing it became known, in code, as the "safe haven" programme.

The Germans took devious means to hide their wealth so that when and if it returns to Germany, it will look like a normal business transaction. Here are some of the ways.

Say Germans shipped \$60,000 worth of drugs to an Argentine company. That company wrote down the price as \$30,000 in its books and paid that off in secret books it put the other \$30,000.

The second account still stands and later can be collected by the German Company.

American sleuths have found many such accounts in Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Spain and Argentina. The trouble now is to expose those governments to co-operation in recovering the wealth to the repatriation office.

By this device Germans sold out foreign businesses to friends with neutral citizenship who pledged secretly to sell back. Most such agreements show that the Germans thought they would be safe five years after the war. That would be 1950.

Secret Pledges

Why can Germans trust such secret pledges? The State Department reasons that everyone involved believes in Fascism and will honour his promises in the hope of a third world war and a Fascist world.

In several neutral countries big concerns that bought from Germany during the war received the same but down a credit for the German concern. Legally the Germans can now draw on their State Department exports say no German business can ever be divorced from the German Government.

American spies have found many like the ones established by a German drug company in a neutral country. The agreement was for the German trust to be credited with the profits of the first plant until the Allied occupation of Germany is ended, but not paid until then.—Associated Press.

Indian Consul For S'hai

Shanghai, Oct. 27.

The appointment of Mr. I. J. Bahadur Singh, the Indian Government representative here, as the Indian Consul-General in Shanghai yesterday is the first step in the creation of Indian consular offices in various important cities in China, it is learned.

At least two other consulates are expected to be established shortly.

Mr. Bahadur Singh is 30 years old and was educated at Oxford. Prior to his arrival in China in June, 1944, to join the British press attaché office in Chungking, he practiced at the bar in London and did a weekly news commentary in the BBC overseas programme for more than a year.—Reuter.

FORCED LANDING

Paris, Oct. 27. An Avro Anson plane, with a crew of three and eleven passengers aboard, bound from Croydon to Johannesburg, made an emergency landing in a field at Port Moresby in the New Guinea Department of the Pacific after failing to find Le Bourget aerodrome because of fog.

The pilot circled the aerodrome for three hours without being able to find a way to land through the fog and with fuel running short, he made a perfect emergency landing.

—Reuter.

Rommel Death Certificate

Vienna, Oct. 26.

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, most colourful of the Nazi war leaders, died in an ambulance travelling from Herrlingen to Ulm in Southern Germany at 1 p.m. on Oct. 14, 1944, according to a signed original of his death certificate which has come into the hands of the British military authorities in Austria.

The death certificate gives no further facts. It does not solve the questions as to whether Rommel who was implicated in a plot to kill Hitler in July 1944, died of head wounds received during an RAF attack on his headquarters in France in August 1944, or whether he was "rubbed out" by the SS murder squad, the view now generally held.

It does support the latter theory however, since alleged eye-witnesses of his last hours stated that he was murdered in hospital where he was convalescing and then bundled off to another hospital where he was found to have "died in transit".—Reuter.

NAVAL CADETS

Shanghai, Oct. 27.

More than 600 Chinese Naval cadets are scheduled to leave Shanghai for England by the end of this month for two years of training.

Many of them are due eventually to man China's yet undeveloped submarine service.—Associated Press.

Germans Want P.W.s Back From Britain

(By H. D. Harrison)

Berlin, Oct. 27.

Germans in the Russian sector of Berlin are complaining that the scheme for returning German prisoners of war from Britain is inadequate and unfair.

The "Berliner Zeitung," published in the Soviet sector of Berlin, carried a long leading article full of such complaints. It began by suggesting that the announcement of the return of 300,000 POWs just three days before the elections in the British Zone was "pure propaganda." Then it added that closer examination of the scheme showed it to be far less favourable than a first glance would suggest.

For instance, the return of 300,000 POWs at the rate of 15,000 a month, the "Berliner Zeitung" reckoned, would take 26 months, a very long spell for men to remain prisoners and likely to unfit them for civilian life.

The newspaper also claimed that POWs are being used to construct roads, railways, airports, camps, etc. all over the world. It stated that they were used to build camps for Jewish emigrants in Palestine and Cyprus.

"Who can say," it added, "how many roads and airports will have to be built by German labour in the Near East? And every day may bring tropical diseases, brutalisation and despair."

Finally, the paper attacked the scheme as being unfairly carried out. While it was promised that anti-Fascist prisoners should get preferential treatment and previous release, this was not really the case, the paper said, quoting a letter received from an Egyptian camp, which stated that thousands of officers had already been released, including generals, holders of Knight's Crosses and other heroes of the Third Reich, while many who

"U-Boat Aircraft"

New York, Oct. 27.

Amphibious combat planes that can land at sea, submerge for long periods to avoid detection and then fly off to finish their missions are being worked on by the U.S. Navy.

The New York "Herald Tribune" says that this new aspect of warfare in an atomic age now in the Navy's test laboratories.

Navy sources pointed out that underwater operation would enable such a plane to escape radar detection and pursuit by enemy planes or guided missiles.

The plane, as envisioned, the Navy will be jet-propelled, with air vents automatically closing when it strikes water.

A strongly-built, framework will withstand water pressure. When submerged another type of power will be used.

In experimenting with a submersible plane idea, the Navy rejected any plan for a flying submarine.

UNITED NATIONS WEEK

Message From H.E. The Governor

His Excellency the Governor Sir Mark Young, yesterday issued the following message in connection with Hong Kong's United Nations Week:—

"During the past week the people of this Colony have been asked to turn their thoughts to the great institution of the United Nations, which from the date of its inception the hopes of every thinking man and woman have been fixed—the Organization of the United Nations.

"By an admirable arrangement, for which the Hong Kong Rotary Club is responsible, we have seen during this week informative and authoritative articles contributed to the Press by the representatives of different nations. They have given us an account of the attempts which have been made in the past to combine the nations in a joint effort for the avoidance of the calamity of war; they have told us of the circumstances in which the United Nations Organization was established and have given us an outline of its high aims and hopes; and above all they have addressed an appeal to each one of us to support these aims in thought and word and action. This is an appeal which I most cordially endorse, and which will, I trust, not lose its force but continue to have effect, not only on what we think and say about the political relations of the member States of the United Nations Organization, but also on the actual relations of communities and of individuals one with another here in Hong Kong."

Hong Kong Waterworks Celebration

Yesterday was gala day for the 1,000 odd Chinese workers of the Hong Kong Waterworks, for it was the occasion for the post-war rehabilitation of their Kowloon Association and the inauguration of their new Hong Kong Branch.

The third floor of the Ying King Restaurant in Wanchai was converted into a large meeting hall, which was filled to capacity at 10 o'clock by well over a thousand people who had come to witness the opening ceremony, which was performed by Major Chan, Chairman of the Labour Office.

Among the large number of guests present were the Hon. Mr. V. Kennif, Director of Public Works, Mr. Q. A. A. MacLagden, Labour Officer, European member of the Waterworks staff, and representatives from practically all workers' associations in the Colony.

The chairman explained that the ideal of the Association was service and co-operation—service to the community and co-operation in the community and co-operation and good comradeship among colleagues, and with fellow workers in the common cause of labour and society.

First among the guests to reply was Mr. Kennif, who, after expressing thanks for being invited to the ceremony, commended the Association for its high ideal and wished it success and long life.

Mr. Kennif was followed by about 15 other speakers many of whom, besides expressing felicitations and good wishes, took the occasion to convert the platform into a forum for airing their views on current labour and social problems, and it was not until about 1 p.m. before the proceedings concluded.

In the evening the celebration was rounded off with a dinner at the restaurant.

The Pot And The Kettle

Moscow, Oct. 27.

"Pravda" declared today that the present leadership of the Democratic Party in the United States was abandoning the ideas of Franklin D. Roosevelt and "bending before the will of the reactionary Republicans and Democrats whose express interest is in capitalist monopolies."

The newspaper said Democratic leadership was embracing the views of Senator Arthur Vandenberg (Republican of Michigan), and was turning away from the policy of unity of the great powers and adopting ideas of "force, atomic diplomacy and dollar democracy."

"Pravda" said the general opinion was that the errors "admitted by Democratic leaders worsen their election prospects which are not too happy anyway."

The paper added "if the old guards of the Republican party—Hoover, Landon, Taft, and Vandenberg—have shifted from their position of prewar imperialism and expansion, then the ruling circle of the Democrats have also accomplished the opposite revolution. They have turned Roosevelt and come to Vandenberg's."

MASSACRE SEQUEL

Peiping, Oct. 27.

Kupomian, a Japanese accused of ordering the massacre of nearly 300 Chinese in the village of Ping-Ting-shan, in 1933, has been arrested and will be turned over for trial to the War Crimes Tribunal in Mukden.

When Japanese troops discovered goods stolen from a small Japanese shop ransacked by the Chinese, they ordered the wiping out of the village. Only 24 persons escaped.

Kanok Chu-yu, a seven-year-old boy who was wounded in the massacre, and six others have been brought to Mukden for the trial.—Associated Press.

PANDA HAD PNEUMONIA

Shanghai, Oct. 27.

A Chinese biologist, who examined the body, said that pneumonia and acute dysentery were responsible for the death in Shanghai on Oct. 13 of the Panda scheduled to be flown that day to the Bronx Zoo, New York, as a gift from China to the United States.

At the request of the Bronx Zoo, the heart of the Panda is to be flown to New York for examination.

The Panda's body is still being kept in a refrigerator at the Municipal slaughter house, where it died.—Associated Press.

No Further Support For Repatriates

(By Margaret Bradbury)

Britain Protest To Poland

London, Oct. 26. Britain has sent a note to Poland protesting against the enforced withdrawal of Derek Selby, Warsaw correspondent of the "Sunday Times," a Foreign Office spokesman stated today.

Selby was recently informed that he would be required to leave Poland by Oct. 31. Although his withdrawal was not considered as an expulsion and though the "Sunday Times" would be permitted to appoint another correspondent, the Polish authorities felt unable to permit him to remain in Warsaw after the end of this month.

The British note reminds the Polish Government of the assurances given at the Potsdam Conference by President Boloslaw Bierut to Mr. Ernest Bevin and reported by the "Sunday Times" in the House of Commons in the foreign affairs debate which followed the end of the Potsdam Conference, that British correspondents would be allowed freedom of movement and of reporting in Poland.—Reuter.

DAVID NIVEN'S NEW ROLE

Hollywood, Oct. 27. David Niven, the British actor, has been borrowed by Enterprise Studios from Samuel Goldwyn for a starring role with Barbara Stanwyck in the film "The Other Love," which will go before the cameras this month. Niven will portray a Swiss doctor in a story of postwar Europe.

The screenplay for the \$2,000,000 production was prepared by Ladislav Fodor, from an unpublished novel by Erich Maria Remarque.—Associated Press.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

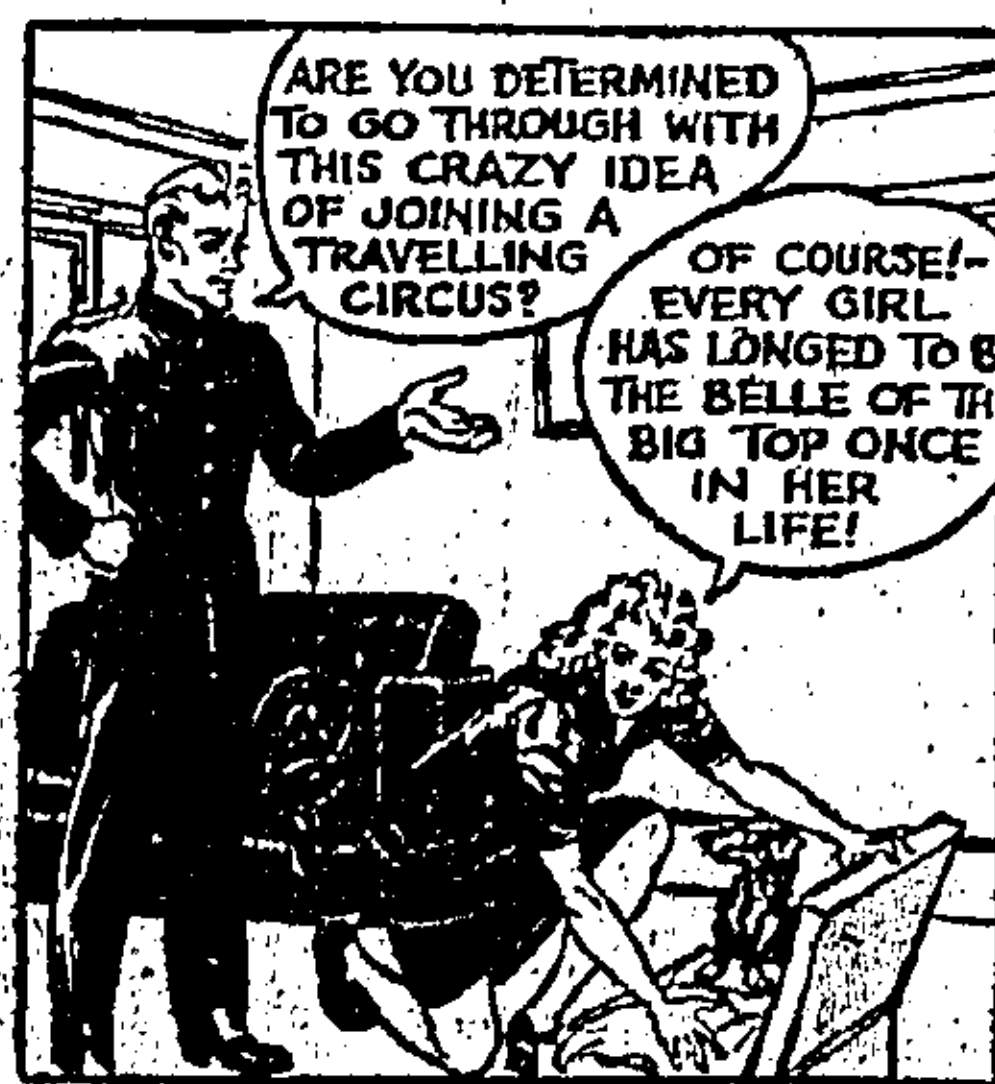
Outward Mails

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Post close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:—

MONDAY, OCT. 28
Shanghai, U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (Clovio Victory) (Par.) 9.30 a.m., (Reg.) 9.30 a.m., (Ord.) 10 a.m.
Tientsin (Kwongchowwan) (Formosa (Empire Labrador) 10 a.m.
Swatow and Amoy (Erica Moller) 10 a.m.
Straits and Bangkok (Marosa) 10 a.m.
Shanghai (Samtweed) Noon.
Shanghai (Taybank) 3 p.m.
Airmail for Singapore, Colombo, Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, London, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.30 p.m., (Ord.) 2 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kwong Sal) 3.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, OCT. 29
Canton (Fetshan) 10 a.m.
Sankaku (Kwaisang) 10 a.m.
Straits, Egypt and Europe via London (Benlawers) (Par.) 9.30 a.m., (Reg.) 9.30 a.m., (Ord.) 10 a.m.

"JANE"



BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



GUZANNEE



Already?



BY EDGAR MARTIN



Moslems Promise To Cooperate

New Delhi, Oct. 27. Liaquat Ali Khan, one of five Moslem League members sworn in as Ministers of India's Interim Government, today promised that the Moslems would "work in harmony with our colleagues."

The new Finance Minister told a news conference that the Moslems "have no desire that this Government should become an arena of strife."

He said the Moslem League had not abandoned the idea of Pakistan—a separate Moslem State—and that no commitments or assurances of any kind had been given in bringing the League into the Interim Government.

In the dignified quiet of Viceroy's Lodge, the Moslem League nominees to the finance, commerce, communications, health and legislative portfolios took the same three oaths as did the Hindu Ministers who led the all India Congress Party who were installed Sept. 9—including the oath of allegiance to the King.

Outside the high iron gates the Moslem Leaguers cheered the League's entry into the Government with shouts of "long live the Moslem League" and "long live Pakistan."—Associated Press.

anything going to the Yugoslav army but I certainly did not say that if we make any attempt to check on reports for food products we are immediately accused of espionage. Nor did I even imply such an impression."—Associated Press.

LaGuardia Puts It Right

Washington, Oct. 27. UNRRA Director General Fiorella LaGuardia issued a statement today terminating erroneous an Associate Press dispatch from Trieste Oct. 5 regarding distribution of UNRRA supplies in Yugoslavia.

The story quoted Bernard Ford, head of UNRRA office in Ljubljana as saying UNRRA investigators were accused of "espionage" whenever they attempted to check Yugoslav army depots to determine whether food products were being diverted to the nation's armed forces.

LaGuardia's statement said a cablegram from the UNRRA mission in Belgrade said the statement attributed to Ford was erroneous. It said the man's name was Forbes not Ford.

LaGuardia said Forbes reported that he had talked with an Associated Press correspondent and had told him the conversation was off the record.

Forbes said "I may have said that we have had no proof of

Oh, To Be In Chester, Now That Horrocks' Here!

Chester, Oct. 27.

Army life for the 70,000 troops in Western Command will be brightened as the result of relaxation of restrictions announced today by Lt. Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks, G.O.C.-in-C., Western Command.

Gen. Horrocks said at a Press conference here today that he had given orders to officers in the Command abolishing all unnecessary parades and "lights out." A soldier in each hut in future will decide when it is reasonable to put out the lights.

Another order which came into operation today is that a general need give only two hours' warning of his intention to visit a camp.

Gen. Horrocks said: "It is a good thing for it will cut out a lot of scrubbing which usually goes on before a general's visit. It really was frightful enough."

Muti Encouraged
Provision is to be made in the Command camps for the receiving of relatives and friends, and coupons will be provided so that the troops can buy muti, which they will be encouraged to use.

It is hoped to provide a comfortable bed for each soldier, with mattresses and sheets as soon as they are available, curtains for the windows, armchairs and "inviting" dining rooms.

Hospital restrictions are to be lifted, and Sir Brian said: "No longer will patients be expected to lie in attention, nor will they get in trouble from matron if the sheets are ruffled."

Describing the reorganisation of Western Command to operate from Nov. 1, Gen. Horrocks said it would consist of two districts. Up to the present it had been

divided into three districts, North-West, South-West, and South Wales. The new districts would be North-West, with headquarters at Preston, and Mid-West, with headquarters at Shrewsbury.

Duke's Residence
Eaton Hall, residence of the Duke of Westminster, will become the officer cadet training centre for the Command and might possibly also service Scottish Command.

Eaton Hall is on the banks of the Dee, about three miles from Chester. Among its famous apartments are the marble hall, the great and lesser dining rooms and a famous library.

Here the Duke of Westminster and his grandfather on many occasions entertained royalty. The late King Alfonso of Spain stayed there.

Peking, Oct. 27.

Central News reported from Mukden that 270,000 Japanese remained in Soviet controlled Dairen and would not be repatriated for the time being. For some "difficult reasons." The reasons were not stated.—Associated Press.

Communists "Irate" Towards U.S. Marines

(By Tom Masterson)

Peiping, Oct. 27.

The Marine Corps said yesterday that the Chinese Communists holding the two marine prisoners were in a temper because of the clash on Oct. 20 near Tangku between three United States sailors and five Chinese Communists in which four Chinese were killed.

The information came from three Spaniards and an Italian who were held prisoners in the same camp as the kidnapped lethernecks, the marines said. The four, who were taken prisoner on Oct. 18, and were released two days later "described the attitude of the Communists as being irate toward the marines" because of the fight with the sailors, according to the marine statement.

They said the Communists were armed with Thompson sub-machine guns, United States .45 calibre pistols, United States carbines and potato masher grenades.

The two marines were kidnapped by 150 Communists on Oct. 20 while duck hunting near Tangku. Two other marines and five civilians were taken prisoner at the same time but were released three hours later.

On the same day, three sailors travelling from Tangku toward Tientsin in a jeep engaged in a pitched battle with 50 Communists who tried to take their weapons away from them. Four Chinese were apparently killed in the fight, but none of the sailors were injured.

The three Spaniards and the Italian were given a safe conduct pass when liberated.

The Marines said the passes were stamped with the same name as on the pass taken from the Chinese killed when the Communists attacked a Marine ammunition dump near Tangku on Oct. 4.—Associated Press.

CAR THIEF POSED AS COP

London, Oct. 27.

Police are investigating a series of attempted car robberies in Hendon by a man posing as a policeman.

His method is to telephone a car owner at home late at night and announce himself as "the police." He then asks the owner to collect his car, found stranded about three miles away.

The thief apparently relies on the owner's hasty action in not bothering to look in his garage, where the car stands all the time. So far the chosen victims have all been wary of this ruse.

One of them, Mr. Lionel Burns, of Quadrant-close Hendon, said: "The culprit even verified the number of my car after saying it was abandoned on Hampstead Heath. But I investigated in the garage and found the vehicle intact. Had I rushed away I might have returned to find the doors open and the car missing."

Marshal Tito Deplores

Belgrade, Oct. 27.

Marshal Tito, in two speeches reported yesterday in the Belgrade press, deplored the "failure" of the Paris Peace Conference and declared that "the rights of our people were not recognized, precisely by those who were our allies in this war, and they even drew up some kind of an Atlantic Charter of which nothing remains but empty phrases."

The speeches were made this week at Postojna, on the old Slovenian-Italian border, and at Trieste.

"You know," said Tito, "that at the Paris Conference, regardless of all proofs, only one thing was said—no, no and nothing else."

Tito declared that "certain big powers, desired, at all costs, to attain benefits for themselves from the war, even at the expense of small peoples."—Associated Press.

Rundle Libel Case

Shanghai, Oct. 26.

Two United States Army officers in an affidavit told the Shanghai High Court that the story written by Walter Rundle of the United Press contained information announced by the United States Army in official releases and at a press conference in which the arrest of "Nazis" belonging to the Bureau Ehrhardt was disclosed.

Hearing was adjourned to Nov. 2.—Associated Press.

The Union Waterboat Company, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the Thirty-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, will be held at the Offices of Messrs Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 3rd floor, Hongkong Bank Building, on Monday, the 4th November 1946, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1941 and for the period 1st January 1942 to 30th November 1945.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong 7th October, 1946.

AUCTION SALE

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTOR OF DISPOSALS FAR EASTERN AREA (M. O. S.) Messrs. Lammet Brothers of Pedder Building, Hong Kong, have received instructions to sell by Auction at the premises of The Engineers Store Depot, Jardine's Godown, East Point, Hennessy Road, Hong Kong at 10 o'clock a.m. on Monday, the 28th day of October 1946:—

A LARGE QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES comprising:

Bitumen, Roofing Felt, Bitness, Rope Sisal, Iron Bars, Hinges, Stanchions, Flanged Iron Pipes, Railings, Cisterns, Pierced Steel Planks and Clips, Radiators, Electric Cable and Cords, Hand Generators, Steel Wardrobes, Baskets, Brass Strainers, Files, Planes, Tool Steel, Dogs Timber, Pick Heads, Shovels, Spades, Choppers, Thimble Torch Batteries, Electrode Welding, Etc., Etc.

Permits to view, catalogues, Special Conditions of Sale, etc. may be obtained from Messrs. Lammet Brothers.

Inspection of above stores now lying at The Engineers Store Depot, Jardine's Godown, East Point, Hennessy Road, can be made between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon, on Friday and Saturday, the 25th and 26th October 1946.

WALTER M. WEINBERGER, Chairman,
BRITISH STORE DISPOSAL BOARD

(HONG KONG).

Service Auction Rooms

Auctioneers, Surveyors etc
Basement, French Bank Bldg
A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer
Telephone 81867.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Acting Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction,

on TUESDAY, the 29th October, 1946, commencing at 10 a.m.,

at

THE SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS,
FRENCH BANK BUILDING, BASEMENT.

124 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising:—

Earthenware, Electric Fuse Switches, Batteries, Old Books and Papers, Tar, Charcoal and Coke, Iron Nails, Mica, Iron Picks, Shovels, etc., Empty Tins, Canvas Bed Frames, Iron Hand Carts, Iron Hooks, Washing Soap, Cement, Scales, Metal Tins, Etc., etc., etc.

The Kin Lee Godown, Ground Floor, West Point, where the goods are stored, will be open to inspection on the 26th and 28th October, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and Noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 8th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

A.E.B. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1946.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

20 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE INSERTION PREPAID. \$1 FOR EACH ADDITIONAL INSERTION. ADDITIONAL WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD PER INSERTION

\$2

Replies are awaiting at our offices for Box Nos. 62, 81, 82, 88, 91, 99, 100, 102, 104, 112, 117, 118, 212, 214, 218, 220, 223.

WANTED KNOWN

WHY SPECULATE! Buy Direct Wholesale. Brand new 1946-47 Catalog, listing over 1001 different items, "Just off the PRESS" EXPORTERS-IMPORTERS. Allow us to fill your orders. Send us your list of items wanted and we will quote prices and terms. Let us represent you here in the STATES. CATALOG sent 25 cts. UNUSUED STAMPS or coin to cover cost of mailing. AIR MAIL send DRAFT \$2.50. Express or Bank. EXPORT DEPT. LEWIS NOVELTY CO., "JOBBERS DISTRIBUTORS" SELLING AGENTS, 771 Capp street, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.

MODE FILIPINA—Ladies & Men's Hats made to order. Blocking, Bleaching, Renovating & Trimming undertaken. Old Hats made new. Expert Manila Hat-Makers, 14 Pedder Street, Telephone 22880.

POSITION VACANT

A LIBRARIAN, man or woman, is required by the Development Secretariat. Basic salary \$4,000 per annum. The candidate should have a good knowledge of English, experience in indexing and filing and preferably some knowledge of science. Preference will be given to a University graduate. Application should be made in writing to the Development Secretariat, 1st floor, Post Office Building.

STENO-TYPIST required for office in Kowloon. Stating qualifications and experience. Please reply to Box No. 225, "China Mail".

FOR SALE

AN old established business, very progressive, doing a large steady business, with commensurate profits, very valuable assets, having an important and extensive clientele, providing a profitable and attractive proposition for investment. Principals now wishing to retire. Negotiations are invited for its purchase, flotation, or otherwise. Substantial and genuine persons only; please apply in first instance to Box No. 223 "China Mail".

TYPEWRITERS FOR HIRE—Reasonable rental per month. Typewriter Ribbons 65.00 each. Standard Typewriter Co., Alexander Building, (Ground Floor). Tel. 30591.

CODE-BOOK—Bentley Second Phrase \$150.00, Bentley Complete Phrase \$120.00, Few Copies. Phone 93951. Room 622 Mr. Wang every morning.

TO LET

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, at North Point, modern equipped, motor-car service provided, with boarding if desired. Apply P.O. Box 1476.

BUILDING FOR SALE

The undersigned is prepared to receive on behalf of the Owners Tenders for the purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street, Sec. A of M.L. 2A.

Permits to inspect the building may be obtained from the undersigned during office hours.

Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned at their offices in a sealed cover endorsed "Tender for Purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street" and should be delivered not later than twelve noon on the 23rd November next.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated the 26th October, 1946.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, 4th Floor, Hong Kong.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers, Pedder Building, Telephone No. 10124.

Chinese Optical Co. OPTICIAN
67 QUEENS ROAD C.

FAR EASTERN AIR TRANSPORT, INC.

F. E. A. T. I.

MANILA, PHILIPPINES HONG KONG

to
MANILA-SHANGHAI-BANGKOK

by
C-54 "SKYMASTER" 4 ENGINE PLANE

FARE: Hong Kong-Manila HK\$ 60.—
Hong Kong-Shanghai HK\$ 550.—
Hong Kong-Bangkok HK\$ 700.—
Manila-Hong Kong US\$ 160.—
Manila-Shanghai US\$ 225.—

NEXT DEPARTURES:
HONGKONG-SHANGHAI ... Monday 28th Oct.
HONGKONG-MANILA ... Tuesday 29th Oct.
HONGKONG-BANGKOK ... Thursday 31st Oct.

Agents:
HONG KONG CANTON EXPORT CO., LTD.
3rd floor, French Bank Building, Telephone No. 28600

Government Rations Distribution

SPECIAL NOTICE

HOLDERS OF RATION CARDS
NOS. 1001 TO 1659 INCLUSIVE
REGISTERED AT

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED

The OCTOBER Distribution of
FLOUR, SUGAR, BUTTER and MILK
will be effected between the hours of
9 a.m. to 12 noon & 2 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. as under:

Numbers	1001 to 1150	Monday	October 28th
1151 to 1300 <td>Tuesday <td>29th </td></td>	Tuesday <td>29th </td>	29th	
1301 to 1450 <td>Wednesday <td>30th </td></td>	Wednesday <td>30th </td>	30th	
1451 to 1659 <td>Thursday <td>31st </td></td>	Thursday <td>31st </td>	31st	

QUANTITIES allocated are as follows:—
Sugar at HK\$0.40 per lb. 2 lbs. Per Person
Flour at HK\$0.30 " 4 lbs.
Fresh Butter at HK\$1.50 " 1 lb. for each person,
maximum quantity per
card being 3 lbs.
Milk at HK\$0.80 per tin (1 " 5 to 10
Evaporated " 6 " 11 persons)
Imported
Laundry Soap at HK\$0.60 per lb. 2x2 lb. bars per ration card
Suitable Containers must be brought for Flour & Sugar

Wines & Liqueurs

CALVET CLARET
AND
WHITE WINES

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PEPPERMINT 44

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RUM NEGRITA

BARDINET LIQUEURS

Obtainable Everywhere

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French Bank Bldg. Tel. 30460

HONG KONG SERVICES RACE CLUB

A MILITARY RACE MEETING

PROCEEDS TO CHARITIES

will be held at
HAPPY VALLEY RACE COURSE
ON SUNDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER

First Saddling Bell 2.30 p.m.
First Race Starts at 3.00 p.m.

CASH SWEEPS The usual "Through" numbers (\$10) may
be obtained at the Office of The Hong Kong
Jockey Club, Exchange Building, First Floor,
on the 2nd and 4th Races.

TOTE DOUBLE Public Enclosure \$1— including Tax
Members Enclosure \$3—

ENTRANCE LUNCH A limited number of lunches for Members
of The Hong Kong Jockey Club will be
available in the Coffee Room. Tables should
be booked in advance with the No. 1 Boy at
the Club House, Happy Valley, Tel. 23211.

There are a limited number of Boxes available, for which
application should be made BY POST to the Clerk of the
Course (Lt. Col. J. R. Edgar, MBE, H.Q. REME, Land
Forces), enclosing a remittance for \$25. Tickets cannot be
issued until payment is received.

A. R. RUSHFORD,
Squadron Leader, RAFVR,
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BRITAIN AND EGYPT

Britain's juridical position in Egypt is based on a treaty negotiated in 1936. Under its terms, Egypt's full sovereignty and independence was recognised. So, too, was Britain's right to maintain troops on Egyptian territory for the purpose of defending the Suez Canal.

The treaty envisaged that the British troops were to be withdrawn to the Canal zone and were eventually to amount to no more than 10,000, plus 400 air-men. It also specified that the move to the Canal zone should not take place until the Egyptian Government had constructed suitable barracks and facilities to accommodate the British garrison. The treaty was to last for twenty years.

Ten years and a world war have intervened since it was signed. Egypt became one of the world's largest military bases, and it was from here that the Axis powers were hurled out of Africa and later assaulted in their homelands.

Shortly after the war was over, the Egyptian Government gave notice to the British Government that they would like to have discussions to revise the 1936 treaty. Anticipating this move, the British military authorities in Egypt, some time before, had advised the British Government that it would be a wise gesture for their troops to be withdrawn from Cairo and Alexandria to the Canal zone even though the Egyptian Government had not begun work upon the barracks and installations which the treaty required them to provide. The British Embassy in Cairo, under Lord Killearn, opposed this view. They held that, if negotiations were about to begin, it would be foolish to throw away a good bargaining card before the bargaining had even started. Britain's Labour Government accepted this advice rather than that of the local military authorities.

When, shortly afterwards, the Egyptian Government, as expected, requested negotiations for revision of the 1936 treaty, the British Government procrastinated for several months. Eventually, they sent out a mission, under the Air Minister Lord Stansgate, empowered to negotiate directly with the Egyptian Government. Preliminary exploratory conversations speedily revealed that no hope of a new treaty could be entertained unless the British Government at once announced they were prepared to withdraw British troops from Egyptian territory unconditionally.

In these circumstances, they had but two alternatives. One was to break off the negotiations and continue to base themselves on the terms of the old treaty, which still has ten years to run. However, all their advisers, political and military, agreed that, in view of the present temper of Egyptian political opinion, such a decision would involve a political and military burden beyond Britain's strength to bear.

The only other alternative was to announce that the troops would be withdrawn unconditionally and to hope that, in the better atmosphere produced by this gesture, it would be possible to negotiate a new treaty under which Egypt would freely concede to Britain the facilities necessary for adequate defence of the Suez Canal. This was the plan which, after much hesitation and very late in the day, the British Government embraced.

The record set out above is a sorry tale from the British point of view. It is obvious that the negotiations have been ill-conceived and ineptly executed. Concessions which might have produced good results at an earlier period have been withheld until too late to give an impression of magnanimity, and have then been proffered too early to become an adequate bargaining advantage.

On top of all this, Prime Minister Clement Attlee, when questioned in the House of Commons about his unconditional offer to remove all British troops from Egypt, made it plain that this offer was not in fact unconditional; and that, if a satisfactory new treaty ensuring the defence of the Canal could not be negotiated, Britain could still fall back on her rights under the existing treaty. This flinching has greatly reduced the value of Britain's gesture and has provoked suspicion among all Egyptian political leaders that the offer was far from sincere.

When We Turned The Corner

It was at 9.40 on the night of 23rd October that the great host of guns opened up across 40 miles of Egypt's Western Desert.

A brilliant moon had risen, so the south were the impassable wastes and ravines of the Qattara Depression. North lay the sea, incredibly blue. In between, across ridges and hills of yellow sand covering the deceptive rock, men lay hiding in the camel thorn, the dusty trails, the dried up wadis and the plateaux. Men who had come from every walk of life from every part of the British Empire, from France and her colonies, and from the mountains of Greece. Vast numbers of weapons and supplies were concentrated.

In a great area, stretching from the northern salt marshes down to Himeimat hill, eight hundred guns spaced at 23 yard intervals suddenly opened up, slashing the sky with crimson streaks. The earth trembled and shook. Dust and smoke and cordite fumes soon obscured the light of the moon. For fifteen minutes, the gunners concentrated on the

space. Both sides sat down to lick their wounds, and the character of the fighting changed: infantrymen, mines and guns came into their own and the tank was no longer supreme. There was plenty of reorganising, regrouping, laying down of minefields, probing for information.

The time gained was turned by us to most excellent advantage. Two fine divisions—the 4th and the 51st—arrived from U.K. One new armoured division, the 10th, became available. New Sherman tanks, just out of American factories, were withdrawn from U.S. formations to whom they had just been delivered, and with 105 mm. self-propelled guns, were turned over to the Desert Army. From Britain came hundreds of 6-pdr. guns, the joy of anti-tank gunners, and large numbers of heavily-armoured tanks. Records were broken at every point in the unloading and fitting up of the weapons. Troops trained intensively. Our air power was formidably reinforced.

New men were at the helm. "Strafer" Gott, famous and trusted leader of 13 Corps, was no more, shot down in a transport plane soon after being given command of the Army, but Alexander and Montgomery, vigorous and efficient personalities, had come to put new life in troops who had never doubted their power to beat the enemy.

On his side, Rommel was not so fortunate. He had received some reinforcements from Crete, but the R.A.F. and the Royal Navy had taken a terrible toll of his men and supplies. He was beginning to run short of petrol and gambled on a hurricane attack at the end of August with 580 tanks and the best of his infantry, but after three days he was back on his old positions, leaving behind a trail of burning tanks and armoured vehicles. On a tip to Berlin, he still boasted of having in his grasp "the handle of the door of Egypt" and that he would hold fast, but what he had got, but it is now known that he also implored the General Staff to give him more men and supplies.

The whole front was in movement and the Battle of El Alamein was on. It was to take its place with the most famous victories in British history and prove the turning-point in British military fortunes in World War II. Mr. Churchill once said of it: "Up to Alamein we had survived; after Alamein we conquered."

8th Army's Darkest Hour
We had only just survived in the desert. In the summer of 1942, after a series of campaigns which had swung to and fro from the Egyptian frontier to the tip of Cyrenaica for the best part of two years, the Afrika Korps had secured a decisive victory at Gazala, overwhelmed Tobruk and swept into Egypt, pressing on furiously to achieve the coup de grace before the 8th Army could settle down after its long retreat. In the afternoon of 30th June 1942, Rommel and his victory-flushed veterans had reached El Alamein and were almost within sight of the rich lands of the Nile Valley. Another 60 miles to go, and that great prize—the fine harbour of Alexandria, the ancient city of Cairo, that ditch dug in sand that is the Suez Canal—would be theirs. The way to the whole Near East and the oilfields would be wide open. Lurking in the background was the Duce, eager to head the victory parade; brassbands were ready to play "Giovinezza"; and the "Horst Wessel" lied in the capital's Opera Square; in the big Egyptian cities, Fascist sympathisers baked cakes and dug out their hidden emblems and flags for the great occasion.

It was the 8th Army's darkest hour. We had lost 30,000 men, most of our armour and guns; enormous supplies. A few thousand Indian, South African, New Zealanders, the 9th Australian Division and what was left of the British 1st and 7th Armoured and 50th Divisions alone barred the way. In spite of bewilderment, at their earlier defeat, these men found the strength to hold the last ditch. For some days, the situation remained extremely critical. Rommel flung all his available troops in a final effort. At one time he thought he was through and issued a communique about pursuing the beaten British towards Alexandria. But our line held. The R.A.F. plastered the enemy very severely, and by 6th July, Rommel had accepted his check and began to dig in. The victors of Gazala had proved more exhausted than the vanquished.

The danger was not past, but we had gained a breathing existing treaty. This flinching has greatly reduced the value of Britain's gesture and has provoked suspicion among all Egyptian political leaders that the offer was far from sincere.

Monty's plan, on the other hand, was to attack in the northern front, to draw the main German army strength, and especially his armoured strength up to the north and fight there; and then to roll up the remainder of the enemy front with the New Zealanders and other troops working from north to south. He had ten divisions under three Corps—the 9th Australian was on the northern tip of our sector, and then from north to south were the 1st South African, 4th Indian, 81st, 44th and 50th (including Greeks and Fighting French), while right on the edge of the Qattara depression were 7th Armoured and the French Foreign Legion and Spahis. In reserve was 10 Corps (1st and 10th Armoured and the Kiwis), which was intended to be a big surprise. It had been concentrated for training 50 miles back and at the critical moment was moved up by night (while a dummy camp still suggested their presence to enemy reconnaissance).

The enemy were deceived about the time, the place, and the battle. While the tanks were

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Better move Mr. Ambrewster out of the sun—I think he's beginning to bleach!"

the strength of the attack. Rommel, who had returned to his Army when the battle opened, he had left Stumme in command, but the latter had been killed in an air raid on his H.Q. and von Thoma took over. At a time, von Thoma could not make up his mind where the main thrust would develop, as holding attacks were also made in the southern and central sectors, and a naval operation made the Germans think that a landing behind their lines was being attempted.

The Plan is Changed
By the morning of 24th October, we had driven a wedge into the enemy's position in the north four miles beyond his outer minefield. It was a narrow wedge, about six miles at its broadest point, and narrowing to an apex of little over a mile. That night, armour was pushed through the gap, but encountered much bombing and suffered losses from long-range artillery. The following day was rather sticky for us, with a good deal of small scale and inconclusive fighting. The enemy was much harder hit than we could guess, and it is now known that Rommel did not like the look of things at this stage and wanted to retire to positions west of El Daba, 20 miles further back, but Hitler ordered him to stand and fight where he was—which proved ultimately fatal.

But Monty realised that enemy resistance was too great to allow the 8th Army both to break out in the north and also roll up the enemy front from north to south. We had taken several thousand prisoners, knocked out a proportion of the enemy's tanks and A/T guns and made some useful advances, but on the whole Rommel had been able to deal off the penetrations with a screen of 88 mm. guns against which it would have been folly to dash the armour.

So he revised his plan, and put every single thing he had into the attack in the north, redeveloped a series of strong attacks, all by night, which were all so related to each other as to make the enemy think that his intention was to break through on the axis of the coast road. Such a breakthrough would have been very serious for Rommel, and he concentrated all his Germans to defeat it.

The Thunderbolt
That was exactly what Monty wanted. He pulled the armoured divisions into reserve, rested and refitted them for a few hours, and put in one final and tremendous blow at about the outer end of the purely German flank and partly on the Italians. The operation was called "Supercharge" and it was commanded by NZ General Freyberg, who also led it personally in his tank. His force was composed of a brigade each from 60th, and 51st Divisions and his New Zealanders.

This thunderbolt was unleashed on the night of 23rd October, position after position was overrun at the point of the bayonet; the Italian brack and the Germans were overwhelmed; and three armoured divisions poured through the gap. It took less than nine hours to smash up the enemy on Tell el Aqqaqir, the Hill of the Wicked, and by the end of 3rd November, the desert battleground was a cemetery of Axis tanks, shattered and smoking. Our casualties had been heavy, but they were crippling, and a mere fragment of Rommel's tank armada limped away from the field.

Rommel himself had no illusions about the outcome of this battle. While the tanks were

fighting it out, there were signs of enemy disintegration all along the front. Appropriating most of the mechanised transport, the precious German infantry melted away in the night, and went back along the hard road at the end of which lay the prison camps of Tunisia. The next days, they were followed by the remnants of the Panzers and the enemy retreat was in full swing—all except the doomed Italians in the south, who had been abandoned completely. Some fought on courageously at isolated points, but the great majority, without transport, food or shelter, gave in as soon as they realised their Allies' desertion. Over 70,000 prisoners fell into our hands, including all the Italian generals, as well as von Thoma, von Ravenstein, Schmitt and Cruwell. And on 5th November, Monty was able to announce: "For the last two nights, the road behind the enemy has been backed with stuff four deep trying to get away. They have been bombed night and day. But we must not think the party is over. We have no intention of letting the enemy recover. We must keep up the pressure. We intend to hit this chap for six right out of North Africa."

But for some precious days lost through rainstorms, the pressure was fully kept up. By Armistice Day, the Axis had been finally cleared out of Egypt. Two days later, Dan Pienaar's Springboks stormed into Tobruk, on 20th November we were back in Benghazi, and in 80 days, despite weather, minefields, booby traps, destroyed roads and fighting all the way, the 8th Army covered the 1,400 miles to Tripoli. Ahead lay fresh laurels at Mareth, Tunis, Sicily and the Adriatic coast.

There is no space here to tell of the countless feats of valor, the dash and the endurance of the fighting troops, the miracle of organisation of the administrative services which made such an overwhelming victory possible. Mr. Churchill, in announcing the Desert developments in the Commons on 12th November, said: "Taken by itself, the Battle of Egypt must be regarded as a historic British victory. This noble desert army regained in a week their honour and self-confidence." And when he met the Desert veterans at Tripoli came those famous words: "In the years after the war, you will be able to boast that I marched and fought with 8th Army. When history is written and all facts are known, your feat will gleam and glow and will be the source of song and story long after those of us gathered here have passed away."

On Wednesday they gathered again, these thousands of veterans. The great desert victory was commemorated at the Albert Hall. Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery and Mr. Churchill were there too. And in many of the cities of Europe, in the towns and villages of the far-flung Dominions, in teeming India, men remembered and talked of El Alamein.

Its name and fame have spread to all corners of the world. Yet, curiously enough, there is no such place as Alamein. It is a name on a railway halt, a point on the map. Tradition that ascribed its origin to a Greek Christian who dedicated a church there in the second or third century is quite without foundation. No one lived there, though now seven thousand Britons and their Allies lie in hallowed ground. They gave their lives out of a common love of freedom, that the rights of man be

Office Boy Philosopher

(By "PAUL PRY")

Lo Sui-kay is just an office boy, a lanky, awfully tired, occasionally sleepy individual in his early twenties, who often has to be started out of a reverie by a barking cry of "Copy boy!" in the latter hours of the evening. In manner and appearance, he is no better and no worse than the average office boy and the casual eye might well be forgiven for seeing in him nothing more than that.

But even night editors and columnists are not hard at work the whole of the evening and morning and gradually your correspondent became aware that young Lo's frequent daydreams were not just vacant gazings into space of value any because they temporarily lift one from the humdrum into the World of Fantasy and Might-Be-Bears. He would suddenly snap awake and scribble down a few characters in one of several notebooks, then go back to his thoughts.

There were reports, leading remarks from his fellows, that he aspired to be a writer and a poet. The Office Boy Philosopher, mocked another.

Occasionally, it transpired, bits of verse over his name would appear in one or other of the local vernacular newspapers. But as we neither read Chinese nor speak more than a phrase or two of Cantonese, we dismissed these (unkindly perhaps but also justifiably, from past experience) as being of the "June-moon-noon" type with which editorial staffs the world over are bombarded. He speaks little or no English and the Philistines in the office were an obvious bar to any contact through the medium of interpretation.

Then one night this week, when the paper had gone to bed and everyone else in the staff had left, Lo came to us as we sat for a moment resting at the desk and showed us a copy of one of the leading local Chinese dailies. In it appeared an article, featured prominently, which he told us he had written.

Giggling nervously—which seems to be the Chinese equivalent to the Occidental blush—he asked us if we thought he could submit it for publication in the "Sunday Herald"? Unable, obviously, to pass an opinion on an article which, to us, might well have been in code or cypher, we suggested he get someone to translate it for him. The next day, he had a "Copy in English" ready for us.

On the merits or demerits of his article, we will not pass judgment. Suffice it to say that we enjoyed reading it and that others may too. Here, then, is the philosophy of one Lo Sui-kay, office boy. It is entitled "Is Money Good or Bad?"

"Money can do every good thing and every bad thing. The rich look upon it as the highest power, and the poor regard it as the source of every evil. So matter whether it is good or bad it is welcomed and taken care of by everyone.

"It is the close friend of the rich and a mad horse to the poor. If one cannot manage it, one will be killed.

"By means of money, the rich man dances with the dancing girls and the latter, for the sake of money, are moved this way and that. Therefore the rich man praises it and calls it the highest power.

"The rich man's property amounts to millions, but the poor man's purse is centless. In fact, if one can understand the actual idea (or meaning of life), he will find money a crazy thing. Money is the heart of the public and people cannot live without it. To earn money, they work day and night, merchants use it to attract more assistants, men gamble to make money, robbers take risks to get money by thieving.

"Poor men admire money very much when they are penniless. When they suddenly get much money, they will spend it generously.

"Indeed, money has a great power to control mankind. For the sake of it, robbers take risks and prostitutes pretend to smile. They know it is a crime, yet they cannot help doing it. It can divide people into different classes and make them proud or humble.

"Many people suffer from lack of money. I hope intelligent men will control money and make it as tame as a lamb so as to open a new life for everyone in the future."

preserved. It is up to all of us now to see that they did not do so in vain.

BRITISH ATTITUDE ON FRANCO

Mr. Bevin Not Swayed By T.U.C. Resolution

In Position To Judge Better

(By Fraser Wighton)

London, Oct. 26.

The British Government's attitude towards the Franco regime in Spain will not be altered in any way as a result of the four and a half million votes of the Trades Union Congress, demanding severance of diplomatic and economic relations with Spain.

This is the view of informed quarters, who say also that the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, who leaves England tomorrow for the United Nations and Foreign Ministers meetings will not be swayed in his discussions by the Trades Union Congress resolution.

The British Government has repeatedly affirmed its views that a move such as has been proposed by the TUC would tend to strengthen rather than weaken the Franco regime in Spain.

It is pointed out that there is no difference in objective between the organised British workers, who are asking for the breaking off of relations with Franco Spain, and the British Government, which has repeatedly expressed its distaste with the Franco Government, and its desire to see the end of it.

The difference between the British Government and the TUC voters, who carried the motion, lies only in the question of method. It is considered that the Government will certainly reserve the right, if necessary, to tell the TUC that the Government is in a better position than any single outside body of opinion to know the inside situation and the best way of dealing with it.

The attitude of the Government will be to regard the TUC resolution as a legitimate expression of opinion, which the Government is perfectly entitled to make. Doubtless, if there are demands, Mr. Bevin will be found willing to hear the TUC leaders on the subject and explain the position to them. There will be no question of changing Government policy.

Both Parliament and the Labour Party have heard Mr. Bevin speak on Spain recently and have given themselves substantial grounds for his and the Government's attitude.

"Moth-Eaten Accusation"

Madrid, Oct. 26.

The Falangist newspaper "Arriba" today denounced as a "typical monument to Communist shamelessness," Secretary General Lie's report urging the United Nations Assembly to promote action against the Franco regime.

"Arriba," as well as the monarchist newspaper "ABC" and the Catholic "Ya," carried a 430-word dispatch of the official Spanish news agency on Lie's address.

"Arriba" editorialised that the "moth-eaten accusation of the Fascists," hurled by Mr. Lie against the Spanish nation and against its commitments with the Axis powers, constitutes a typical monument to Communist shamelessness.

Associated Press.

London, Oct. 26. Ankara radio reports that instruments of ratification of the aerial communication agreement signed between Turkey and Sweden at Ankara on June 26 last have been exchanged.—Reuter.

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MENACE TO CHURCH

Castel Gandolfo, Oct. 27. Pope Pius, broadcasting to the Catholic Congress in Boston, said the Church "is menaced not only from without but also by interior forces of weakness and decline."

He added "the growing weakness and devitalizing process going on in not a few parts of the church is due chiefly to an ignorance or at best very superficial knowledge of religious truths."

He appealed to the laity "to lend their valiant cooperation."

Associated Press.

Cleaned Flesh From Bones

Berlin, Oct. 27.

The U.S. military government head local office in the Regensburg area has been suspended after former Nazis and other Germans recently were forced to clean decayed flesh from bones of concentration camp victims with their bare hands and perform other such grisly tasks.

An announcement said that serious disorders, some possibly involving United States soldiers, broke out in the area following the discovery of a mass grave of concentration camp victims.

Constabulary headquarters said that American soldiers found guilty of having acted in a disorderly manner would be court-martialed.

The announcement said that over 50 persons were reported to have been injured seriously in clashes when Jewish and Polish displaced persons attacked Germans who were performing a task required by the military government detachment.—Associated Press.

When Sweden Shut Its Eyes

Washington, Oct. 26.

The Swedish Government "shut its eyes" during the war to regular rescue and cargo services carried out by nine converted unarmed Liberator bombers between Sweden and the United Kingdom in 1944 and 1945, authoritative American sources disclosed today.

In 1945, then, the planes would fly with medical supplies, food and sabotage equipment intended for smuggling across the Swedish frontier to Norway through the contacts.—Reuter.

Swedish 2.

The planes engaged on "Sonnie Project"—as the operation was known—were manned by crews who wore civilian clothes and had secret headquarters in Stockholm.

Originally planned to get 2,000 Norwegian air trainees to Britain, the project had flown over 4,300 persons to Britain by the time it ended in 1945.

This total included, apart from Norwegians, 2,000 American flyers who had made forced landings and who were secretly released from internment in Sweden, the American source said.

Apert from its rescue duties the line was the only dependable means of communicating with the American Legation in Stockholm.

The planes were also used to send supplies eventually intended for Norwegian underground forces. For this purpose several recalled "where and when" contacts were established early in 1945.

Associated Press.

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Russia Knows She Has Enemies

(By Eddie Gilmore)

Moscow, Oct. 26.

Russia is aware that she has enemies not only in many parts of the world that have not been considered friendly but also in certain circles in countries which were her wartime allies. Russia considers the existence of these enemies, some of whom are highly articulate, as well as in a position to influence their compatriots and the policies of their countries, a constant danger.

During my recent visit to the United States I heard persons express outright hate of the Soviet Union. They were the people who declared that America, now in possession of atomic bombs, should go ahead and use them on Russia.

Russians are no fools, far from it. They know and realize this foreign reaction, for they have their official observers abroad as has America hers.

I have lived in Russia for five years and stayed on through all periods when the Russian press was criticizing the United States, its people and often its leaders and methods. But I have never had the feeling of Russian officials in Washington—that they are regarded as animals.

Winston Churchill. Next time you read a highly critical message from Moscow, just take a look over the American newspapers and I believe you will find just as much, or probably more criticism of Russia.

The same assertions about enemies of Russia and the foreign press apply to Britain. The United States has no single public figure who is regarded as such an enemy of the USSR as is Winston Churchill.

Russia is also well aware that they have enemies in most European countries and believe these enemies want nothing better than to return the liberated countries of Europe to their prewar status as regards the Soviet Union.

Lieutenant-General Wladyslaw Anders, commander of the Polish exile army, is regarded here as a bitter enemy, ready to take advantage of an opportunity to harm the Russians. Then there is Generalissimo Franco of Spain, the Vatican and the Catholic Church which the Russians regard as hostile to them.

Realists

Germany, Japan, Italy and Finland have been defeated but the Russians are realistic enough to know there are people in all these countries who are anti-Soviet and would like nothing better than to see another war against Russia.

Americans may smile and ask what these defeated countries could do now. The Russians would reply "Yes, but what did Germany do after being defeated in the first world war?"

Throughout its 29 years, Soviet has witnessed intervention and national insults from numerous countries of the world. Russia was ignored and treated like a country with national halitosis. Germany, Japan and others sent secret agents there.

No Proof

Americans say: "Yes but all this has gone away with the war. We fought alongside the Russians. So did the British and French. And so the Russians should be convinced we want a real and lasting friendship."

Does anyone really think that fact that the Russians were fighting on the same side as other countries against Germany proves to the Russians beyond any doubt that these countries are now Russia's friends and that their loyalty is unquestionable?—Associated Press.

DOVER GOES AMERICAN

Dover, Oct. 27.

All streets in a new suburban community of Dover are to be named after Presidents, states and towns of the United States. Already there is a Roosevelt Road, a Wyoming Way and a Nevada Street.

"Decision to use American names was made by town councilors in noting that more than 100 prefabricated houses being erected there are of American manufacture.—Associated Press.

to boost enlistment which, he says, is "not so good."

Britain is seeking 100,000 volunteers for the Army, the same number for the air force and 60,000 for the Navy, but so far has obtained only about one-third of that number.—Associated Press.

MONTY'S IDEA

Edinburgh, Oct. 27.

Field-Marshal Montgomery advocated the guarantee of future civilian employment for men who volunteer for peacetime service in the British Army as a means

Boycott Of Royal Tour By Indians?

Johannesburg, Oct. 27.

Natal Indians indicated yesterday that they may boycott at least partially the tour of South Africa by the British Royal family next year.

A letter was sent by the Natal Indian Teachers Society to the Director of Education withdrawing the Society's representatives from the committee arranging children's functions during the tour.

The Society said that almost the entire Indian community in Natal was opposed to having the children take part in the tour ceremonies.

The Natal Indian Congress simultaneously stated its intention of calling for a total boycott of the tour if any effort is made to include Indian children.

Meanwhile, Eastern province farmers badly hit by a shortage of grain bags owing to India's boycott on trade with South Africa, telegraphed Government demanding that it would retaliate by refusing to supply coal to ships fueling at South African ports while en route to India.—Associated Press.

Atomic Subs. Next

Kansas City, Oct. 26.

A long-range submarine powered by atomic energy and armed with atomic rockets or atomic guided missiles will play a leading part in the navy of the future, Rear-Admiral Charles Styer, Commander in Chief of the United States Navy's Overseas Warfare division, predicted in a Navy Day speech here today.

"The development of compact, efficient atomic energy plants in our submarines would give undersea craft high speed while submerged and almost unlimited cruising range," he said.

"Add to this an armament of rockets or guided missiles with atomic charges and you have a strong offensive weapon that is itself relatively secure against atom bombs and detection by radar."

"Offensively, defensively, and mechanically the submarine seems well adapted to a leading role in the navy of the future," he concluded.—Reuter.

Washington, Oct. 27.

More than 480,000,000 cases of canned goods were packed in the 12 months preceding Sept. 1, representing an increase of 100,000,000 over the preceding year and "a record achievement," the census bureau reported. Nearly one-third went into inventories of wholesalers and packers.—Associated Press.

Channel Islands Picking Up

Jersey, Oct. 27.

Britain's efforts of the past year to hold return prosperity to the once German-occupied Channel Islands—and at the same time augment Britain's own revenues—have proved to be a source of good fortune for the vacationing Englishman.

Efforts were turned to sending to the Islands quantities of such export goods as cigarettes, cognac, whisky, gin, champagne, perfumes, hats, stockings, even new cars. When sold on the Islands, the articles are tax-free, so the Englishman visiting the Islands, as thousands do weekly, can buy some luxuries either denied them or more expensive at home.

Britons are permitted, for example, to bring back tax-free, 200 cigarettes purchased at half the "Home Islands" price, and limited quantities of wines, spirits and perfumes. On some other articles, returning visitors pay customs duty; some others they bring back hidden and undeclared.

In the Channel Islands Britons now find plenty of meat, beer, butter and eggs, for which they neither have to use coupons nor wait in queues. Island industries also are busy again.—Associated Press.

Quisling Dies In Hospital

Athens, Oct. 26.

Jeannis Rallis, former Quisling Prime Minister of Greece, sentenced to life imprisonment by a special court in May, 1945, died tonight in a military hospital where he was transferred from parole last week.

He was 70 and suffered from cancer. He will be buried without ceremony tomorrow.

Rallis was born in Athens, the son of Demetrius Rallis, Prime Minister of Greece during the Greco-Turkish War of 1897.

He became puppet Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Supply in April, 1943.

He was deprived of Greek nationality by King George of the Hellenes in 1944.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT RATIONS

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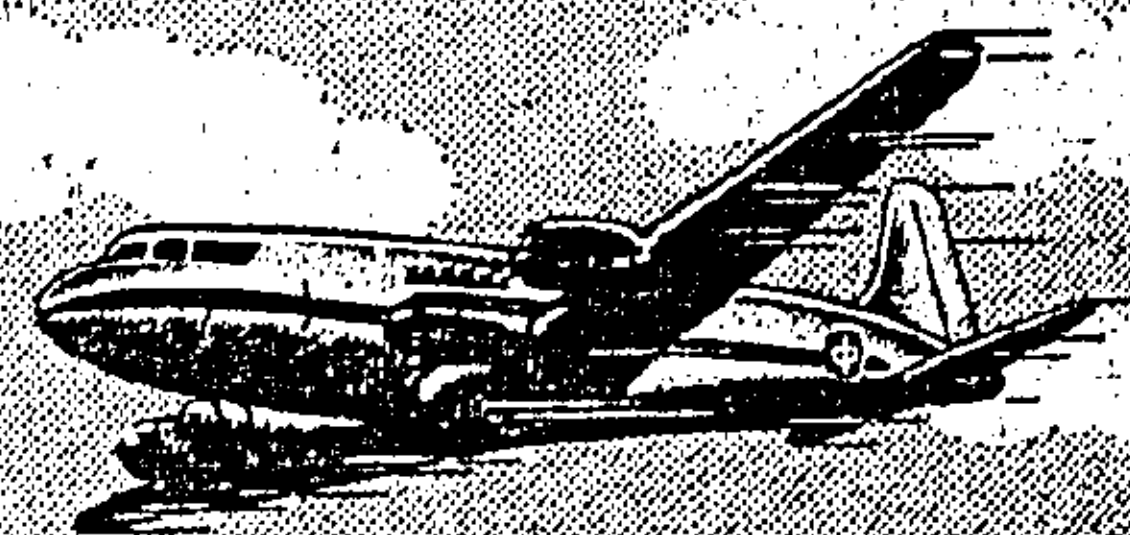
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OF VETO IN U.N.O. ASSEMBLY**

Flushing, Oct. 26.

Mr. Halvada Lange (Norway) today urged the General Assembly to take action on the question of Franco's regime in Spain and to reach agreement among themselves and impose the veto as a safeguard to be used as a last resort. He said the United Nations would be able to function fully only when the peace settlements had been worked out.

In the meantime member nations had the responsibility to create and develop machinery for realising the noble intentions of the authors of the United Nations charter.

On the veto question Mr. Lange said: "If we keep constantly in mind agreement between the permanent members of the Security Council and realise that it is the very basis of United Nations, the veto question itself loses much of its importance."

He said there was a need for careful planning, co-ordination and a clear definition in relations between specialised agencies and the main organs of the United Nations.

A fresh challenge on the veto power came from Hussein Baydur of Turkey.

Majority Rule

"The political and social existence of mankind has always in the long run been based on the will of the majority," he said. "There is no reason why the veto should constitute an exception to this rule. Nevertheless, if for a period of transition it may not be found possible entirely to eliminate the veto we should at least consider means of limiting the field of its application," he added.

Turkey is not among the pessimists who have doubts as to the future of the United Nations," Dr. Abayomi Cassels declared. "The United Nations should have one yardstick by which to determine the actions of all nations so that whoever is wrong is wrong and whoever is right is right. When that is determined the wrong should be immediately remedied and the right upheld," he said. Great nations should not interfere in the internal affairs of small nations unless "you find them wholly incompatible with the right."

Rights of Men

Mr. Felix Nieto del Rio, holding up the relationship of the Pan-American countries as a model for the United Nations to follow, said one of the most important tasks of the United Nations was to define the rights of men and the fundamental liberties. Chile was not in favour of revising the charter at present but it was reasonable to "hope that the big powers would do their utmost to restrict the use of the veto."

Mr. Paul Henri Spaak, President of the General Assembly, then adjourned the Assembly until Monday, saying there would then be a "heavy programme of speeches."

Reuters Diplomatic Correspondent writes:

At times the proceedings of the Security Council have had a depressing effect on world public opinion. As a result the question of the abolition of veto-power has been widely discussed. It is evident the task of the United Nations is to strengthen friendly and intimate collaboration between its members so that at a future date the veto power could be abolished altogether.

Last Resort

Norway's delegate, Mr. Lange, said: "The time is not ripe to revise the provisions of the charter on this point of the veto. I venture to ask the permanent mem-

bers of the Security Council to be aware that it is their duty and responsibility to do everything possible to reach agreement among themselves and to exercise the veto as what it was intended to be—only as a last resort."

Perhaps the last approach for the Assembly is to ask the Security Council to reconsider its method of work and urge the Council to make every effort to reach agreement.—Reuter.

Explosive Issue

New York, Oct. 27.

The United Nations Assembly wound up its first week of debate with the explosive issue of the veto still the number one question and with increasing signs that pressure might force a sharp

**MOSLEM REARGUARD
REFUSES TO LEAVE**

(By Preston Grover)

Bombay, Oct. 27.

A rear guard of 40 Moslems, protecting a small mosque in the heart of a teeming Hindu district, has been successful in repelling almost nightly attacks by hundreds of rioters.

The area is known as Lal Bagh Kala Chowkie. It contains 40,000 Hindus. They are crowded into a few square blocks of buildings two to five stories high. In the midst of these are three buildings in which 700 Moslems formerly lived, and the mosque.

A pop bottle sailed among them from a nearby building. The troops replied with rifle fire.

Unseen silence followed. At dawn an angry mob stormed into the street when a man was injured in a traffic accident.

The police fired to disperse the crowd. One man fell dead and another was wounded. The police said they would gladly escort the Moslems into the Moslem section. But the 40 defenders will not abandon the mosque to the Hindus.

Similar disorders occur in other parts of the city. Apparently Hindus living in Moslem quarters have been subjected to similar treatment.—Associated Press.

More Troops

Calcutta, Oct. 27.

Additional British troops moved into the Calcutta area and others were placed on the alert as continued rioting in the city between Hindus and Moslems brought death to at least 28 and injuries to 50.

The Bengal Government communiqué said police had opened fire at least six times.

Guns were fired through various sections at nightfall and there were continual movements of military police and fire brigade trucks, and ambulances.

In addition to stabbings and acid throwings there were reports of arson and looting in north Calcutta including the burning of several houses and boats along the Hooghly river.

The Indian National Ambulance Corps and fire brigades rescued nearly 200 persons from "dangerous areas."

The disorders in Calcutta caused 11 deaths and 64 injured while in Bombay five were reported killed and 15 wounded in bitter Hindu-Moslem clashes.—Associated Press.

Fire Opened

Calcutta, Oct. 26.

British and Indian armoured cars and armed police were patrolling Calcutta tonight after a day in which 27 were killed and 43 injured in communal disturbances.

The police had to use tear gas on one occasion and opened fire eight times to bring the situation under control.—Reuter.

Disgusting

London, Oct. 27.

All London's daily newspapers complied with the Government request not to publish photographs of the dead Nazi war criminals at Nuremberg.

"The Times" New York correspondent said that the people there expressed "disgust and indignation in the streets" after viewing full pages of pictures of the bodies.

Only five of Paris morning papers published the pictures. The others withheld them from their editors' newspapers, "in hostility to blood on Page 1."—Associated Press.

RUSSIAN DEMOB.

Moscow, Oct. 27.

A Moscow radio broadcast in English discussing Russia's four demobilizations, said yesterday that "30 senior age groups" have already been ordered demobilized.

This apparently includes soldiers and non-commissioned officers covered in the demobilization decree of Oct. 23.—Associated Press.

definition of the uses of veto power.

It was apparent after addresses by the first 13 nations and several tense committee sessions that there was little possibility at this time for charter revision to eliminate the veto. Rather the drive appeared aimed at forcing Russia, which has used the veto nine times in the Security Council, to agree to some modifications on its use.

The assembly continues the general debate Monday with France and China scheduled to speak.—Associated Press.

**Singapore
Quit China
Week**

Singapore, Oct. 26.

More than 30,000 signatures of Chinese, Indians, Malays, Indonesians, Eurasians and Europeans have been obtained to a letter to be sent to President Truman appealing to him to cease aid to the Kuomintang Government.

Ng Aik-bun, Chairman of the Singapore Chinese Federation which is sponsoring the "American Troops Quit China" Week, announced this at a reception today the sixth day of the campaign, attended by members of various communities.

He said: "The Chinese have no animosity against the Americans in general but American intervention prevents the realization of peace and democracy in China."

He added: "British troops in Indonesia were in a similar position to the American troops in China but the British are being withdrawn. Civil war in China may lead to a third world war and Singapore may not escape atomic bombs," he said.

Indian, Eurasian, Malay and Indonesian members spoke in support of the objects of the campaign which culminates with a mass meeting tomorrow.—Reuter.

**British Actor A
Holy Man**

Hollywood, Oct. 27.

Cecil Humphreys, British actor, has been given the part of the Holy Man in the India sequence of "The Razor's Edge," a role which Twentieth-Century-Fox spent two months trying to cast.

Philip Merivale, another British actor, originally was selected for the part, but he died before production was started.

Lal Chand Mehra, a lecturer on India, has been signed as technical adviser for Indian scenes.

Humphreys, 63, has alternated between New York and London stages for the past 40 years. He started on the stage in London in 1906. So far he has made only one Hollywood picture, "Mutiny on the Bounty," but in England he has appeared in several, the first in 1911.—Associated Press.

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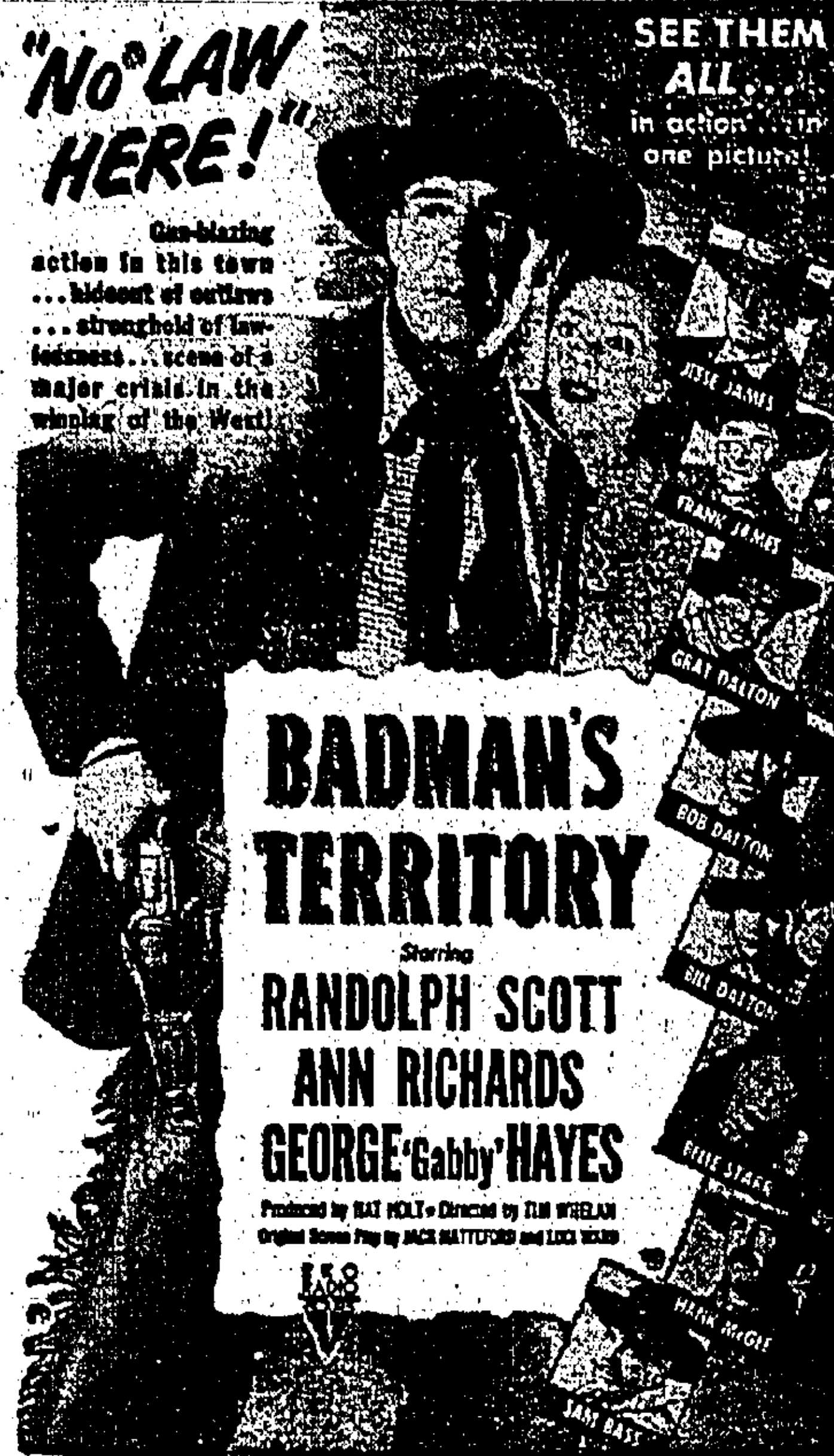
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"FOYANG"	Shanghai 4 p.m. 31st Oct.
"HUPEH"	Shanghai, Tsingtao & Tientsin 4 p.m. 6th Nov.

ARRIVALS FROM

"HUPEH"	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Foochow 2nd Nov.
"NEUCHWANG"	Singapore 3rd Nov.

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Nanking Speed-Up Of Chinese Exports

(By John Roderick)

New Russian Process

London, Oct. 27. The Soviet news agency Tass said today Russian scientists have invented a new blast furnace for smelting steel directly from iron ore, eliminating the intermediate processes.

The importance of this invention can hardly be overestimated. Tass quoted the director of the Soviet iron and steel plants designing committee as commenting: "The process of smelting cast iron and then steel from ore takes place successively and necessarily in the new furnace by means of an automatic shooting of the molten mass from a chamber with ore smelting into another chamber."

"The remarkable advantage of this furnace is that it requires no coke and can work on anthracite or even soft coal," Associated Press.

U.N.O. Discusses Trade

London, Oct. 27. Executive Secretary Wyndham White said today that the United Nations sponsored International Trade and Employment Preparatory Commission had reached a "broad area of agreement" in committee discussions during the past eight days. The Commission is attempting to draft the agenda for its International Trade Conference in the United States next year.

The conference would seek to formulate world accord on trade practices. White said that in no one of the preliminary discussions had any country indicated that it favoured unilateral action on trade agreements, but all favoured working through an international body. Associated Press.

RUBBER POLICY STATEMENT

London, Oct. 25. The Board of Trade confirms that Sir Stafford Cripps will not make a statement on the Government's rubber marketing policy today. It is expected, however, that a statement will be made within a fortnight. The statement was postponed because the necessary inter-departmental details have not been completed in time. A question on rubber is to be asked in the House of Commons on Monday when the new date of the announcement may possibly be indicated. —Reuter.

SCRAP CONTROL

Washington, Oct. 26. Commerce Secretary Harrison said that exports of scrap iron and steel are being held to a minimum amounting to only 23,622 tons in the first seven months of this year, due to the "extreme scarcity." He said the office of International Trade was executing a control so "rigorous" that only small quantities of such scrap were licensed for shipment abroad. Canada is not included in the scrap export control. Associated Press.

WOOL SHORTAGE

New York, Oct. 26. The American Wool Council said textile manufacturers in the United States are threatened with an acute shortage of fine wools in 1947, despite a world surplus on apparel wools. The entirely unexpected critical situation is attributed to the increasing independence of the American public on foreign sources of supply. United States production declined from 475,000,000 pounds in 1942 to 287,000,000 this year. Associated Press.

ITALIAN SHIPS

Washington, Oct. 26. Italian crews are expected to arrive in the United States next month to man 50 ships being purchased here by the Italian Government for a total of \$27,250,000. United States Maritime Commission officials disclosed. It is understood that the Italian Government will pay one quarter of the purchase price on delivery and the balance, bearing three and a half per cent interest, in annual installments. —Reuter.

TEXTILE MARKET

New York, Oct. 25. Business in the cotton textile market was quiet following the huge volume earlier in the week. Trading in woolen goods was small with large lines for Spring delivery already allotted. Shortage of nylon hose is developing and heavy sales are being made. —Associated Press.

Nanking, Oct. 27. In an effort to overcome the stagnation of the outward flow of Chinese products, the Government has ordered the Central Trust to buy up the nation's silk crop and is considering the same action with other principal exports such as tung oil, tea and bristles.

This, said Minister of Economic Affairs Wang Yun-wu in an interview with the Associated Press, amounts to subsidy of these important items since the Government is buying at cost and selling abroad at less than cost prices.

The silk crop, which is but a fraction of the prewar size, comes to slightly more than 1,000 piculs (one picul equals 133 pounds). High cost of living, disrupted transportation and soaring labour costs—three of the main deterrents to Chinese economic recovery—caused silk merchants in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces to hesitate to develop their industry. Low-priced markets abroad further discouraged exports. The Government had to take action. Tea also is a loser and tung oil slightly better. Only bristles—a big export item before the war—is holding its own.

Jap Industries

In its further effort to bring stability to the economic picture, the Government plans to transfer to private ownership all Japanese industries with the exception of heavy industry whose wide scale requires Government management. This latter would include textiles such as National Textile Corporation holdings which will be transferred gradually within two years on a factory-by-factory basis or by the sale of shares. The remainder of Jap industries to be converted—worth U.S. \$500,000,000 in Shanghai area alone—will be disposed of with preference to industrialists who removed to Free China during the war and suffered losses as a result. The basis of acquisition, if not unfolded after two public auctions, would be:

Payment Plan

1. Immediate payment with 30 per cent discount;
 2. Installment payments without any discount;
 3. Two-year lease at 10 per cent of the assessed value with the provision that the lease must be purchased at expiration.
- In Shanghai 40 factories are on the block in the first batch and 100 in the second batch. By the end of the month the

Company Reports

New York, Oct. 27. The Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation reported a nine months profit of \$1,841,577, equal to \$2.09 a share compared with \$1.93 for the same period in 1945. The Texas Gulf Sulphur reported third quarter earnings of \$4,249,880, equal to \$1.11 a share compared to 70 cents a share for the same period of 1945. American Bank Note reported a nine months profit of \$1,549,887, equal to \$2.08 a share, compared to 90 cents a share for the corresponding 1945 period. Mountain Steel Castings Corporation reported a nine months profit of \$1,044,388, equal to \$18.04 a preferred share compared to \$10.43 the same period of 1945. The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph reported a profit for the year ended Sept. 30 of \$3,084,712, equal to \$7.90 a share compared to \$7.42 the previous period. Associated Press.

FRANCO-AUSTRIAN TRADE

Paris, Oct. 26. France will resume economic relations with Austria next month if the agreement signed today by French and Austrian delegates is approved by their respective Governments. The agreement was signed by J. Sceman for Austria and Jean Bauman for France. Details of the agreement have not yet been revealed. —Reuter.

COMMODITIES UP

New York, Oct. 27. The Associated Press composite of 35 wholesale commodity prices stood at 156.84 on Saturday showing an increase for the seventh consecutive week. This compared with 162.04 a week ago and 111.77 a year ago. Food at 184.76 and livestock at 225.02 attained new highs. Industrials declined and grains and cotton advanced. Associated Press.

San Francisco, Oct. 27. The Shell Union Oil Company reported a third quarter profit of \$2,501,000, equal to 49 cents a share compared with 44 cents the same quarter in 1945. Associated Press.

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, Oct. 26. Scattered stock market favorites made modest further progress although numerous leaders continued the lower drift in the slowest Saturday session the past two years.

Customers generally held to the cautious side, brokers said, because of apprehension over growing labour disputes.

Advancers included United Aircraft and Texas Company. Among the laggards were Allied Chemical and Great Northern.

Transfers were around 280,000 shares. The Dow Jones averages: Stocks 61.18, 20 Industrials 168.44, 15 Rails 47.80, 10 Utilities 34.97.

Closing quotations:
Adams Express 15, Alaska Juneau 5, American Can 8 1/4, American Telephone 17 1/2, American Tobacco 8 1/4, American Waterworks 14, Anaconda Copper 3 3/4, Aviation Corporation 3 1/2, Baldwin Locomotive 19 1/2, Barnsdall 23, Bendix Aviation 30 1/2, Bethlehem Steel 34 1/2, Boeing Aircraft 22, Canadian Pacific 13 1/2, Case 65 1/2, Chrysler 7 1/2, Colgate 48 1/2, Commercial Solvents 21 1/2, Dupont 17 1/2, Eastman Kodak 208, Electric Light & Power 18 1/2, General Electric 36 1/2, General Motors 60 1/2, Goodrich 50 1/2, Goodyear 58 1/2, Homestake Mining 30 1/2, International Harvester 70, International Paper 44 1/2, International Tel & Tel 16 1/2, Kennecott Copper 45 1/2, Montgomery Ward 66 1/2, National Distillers 23 1/2, National Lead 23, New York Central 15 1/2, Packard Motors 6 1/2, Pan-American Airways 30 1/2, Pennsylvania RR 26 1/2, Radio Corporation 9 1/2, Reynolds Tobacco 38 1/2, Republic Steel 26 1/2, Schlumberger 31 1/2, Sears Roebuck 37 1/2, Shell Oil 31 1/2, Socomey Vacuum 13 1/2, Southern Pacific 43 1/2, Standard Brands 39, Standard Oil of Calif. 55 1/2, Standard Oil of N.J. 68, Studebaker 20, Union Bag 27 1/2, U.S. Rubber 57 1/2, U.S. Steel 70 1/2, Westinghouse 23 1/2, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 64. Associated Press.

Devaluing The Franc?

London, Oct. 25. Responsible London quarters do not altogether deride a Paris report that British trade negotiators during the present Anglo-French economic talks have suggested devaluation of the franc to promote trade between the two countries. The main reason for the present unbalance of trade is the shortage of French supplies for export, but a contributory reason is the dearth of many French offerings, and this would, of course, be alleviated by devaluation of the franc.

On all previous devaluations, however, prices in France have promptly risen to a fully corresponding extent and if this were repeated, the alleviation would be only temporary. It is known at any rate that devaluation is one of the suggestions which British negotiators were authorized to make. High British financial quarters doubt whether France will accept the suggestion. Devaluation by itself, unless coupled with many other drastic measures, would, it is thought, make things worse rather than better. —Reuter.

SWEETER THAN SUGAR

Chicago, Oct. 26. A new substitute four thousand times as sweet as cane sugar is being manufactured in the Netherlands, its inventor, Professor Pieter Verkeide of Delft Technical University revealed today. He said the product, a coal tar derivative called 1 N propoxy 2 amine 4 nitrobenzene, is "by far" the sweetest known to man with 10 to 20 times the strength of saccharine. He predicted far reaching economies in the food, candy and beverage industries. Associated Press.

BOMBAY SILVER & GOLD

Bombay, Oct. 26. Silver, Ready 161, 04
Silver, Forward 161, 04
Gold, Delivery 99, 12
Gold, Forward 99, 14
Sovereigns 69, 04
—Reuter.

Santa Monica, Calif., Oct. 27. The Douglas Aircraft company announced an additional \$250 a share dividend to be paid Nov. 23 for record shareholders of Nov. 8. Associated Press.

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SAILINGS

S.S. "KWAISANG"	to Sandakan 30th Oct.
S.S. "KUTSANG"	to Straits & Calcutta 31st Oct.
S.S. "WOSANG"	to Bangkok 2nd Nov.
S.S. "ESANG"	to Straits & Calcutta via Saigon 5th Nov.

ARRIVALS

S.S. "ESANG"	from Straits 1st Nov.
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IN PORT

S.S. "EMPIRE FRASER"	Cosmo Dock.
S.S. "KUTSANG"	Kowloon Dock.
S.S. "KWAISANG"	Quay B.S.

Subject to alteration without notice.

All intending Passengers are requested to register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave

Agents: GLIN LINE LTD.

M.V. DENBIGHSHIRE	due from U.K. 1st Nov.
M.V. "GLENSTRAE"	due from U.K. 1st Nov.
M.V. "GLENAPP"	due from U.K. 1st Nov.

Managing Agents:

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE

M.V. NEWBROUGH	due from Australia via Labuan Mid Nov.
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Agents: THE WESTERN CANADA STEAMSHIPS LTD.

S.S. "LAKE NIPIGON"	due from Vancouver, Shanghai Mid Nov.
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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

Ship	From	Due
"TREVETHOE"	U. K.	End October
"BENALDER"	U. K.	End October
"SAMLAMU"	Bombay	Early November
"GLENIEFER"	U. K.	Mid November
"SAMADANG"	Bombay via Kure	Mid November
"TREVAYLOR"	U. K.	November
"TREVAN"	U. K.	December

*Accepts cargo for London, Antwerp & Rotterdam.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"BINFIELD"	Rangoon	29th October
"PASHA"	Calcutta	2nd November

SHIP LOADS FOR READY

"BINFIELD"	Straits, Madras, Calcutta, 6th November
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Passengers & Freight to Australia

For full particulars apply to:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

PRINCE LINE

U.S.A.—FAR EAST—HALIFAX—BOSTON—NEW YORK

S.S. "SAMMEX"	Arrd. from U.S.A. & Shanghai. Buoy A2.
M.V. "SCOTTISH PRINCE"	loads for New York & Atlantic Coast Ports. MID NOV.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Tel. 30311

Chinese Freight Agents: CHEONG FAT CO.

Telephone 20037

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

OUTWARD

M.V. NAGARA	discharging Hong Kong 31st Oct.
M.V. BERADES	discharging Hong Kong 31st Oct.
M.V. VASAHOLM	discharging Hong Kong 31st Oct.
M.V. BATAAN	discharging Hong Kong 31st Oct.

HOMEWARD

M.V. NAGARA	loading Hong Kong 15th November
	for
	Port Said, Marseilles, Antwerp, Rotterdam
	Copenhagen, Oslo and Gothenburg
	(Also Genoa for Indochina)

For further particulars, apply to:-

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

Agents, Telephone 27811

